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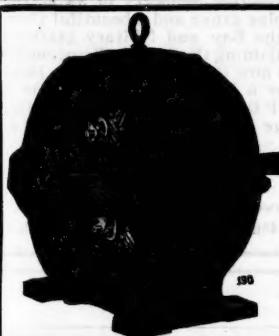
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### PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION

Congress, by the Act of March 4, 1909, enacted penal laws which repeal or modify many sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to criminal offenses. This work has, therefore, been revised and corrected to conform to these new laws, and also to embrace the most recent decisions of the courts, or other authorities, and the orders of the War Department, which affect the text, or the Forms appearing in the Appendix.

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558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN  
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The contribution by Brig. Gen. H. M. Chittenden, retired, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., to the Week-End, of Seattle, Wash., entitled "The Principle Underlying the Water Power and Coal Land Controversy," is an uncompromising discussion of this dispute. An Army officer dealing with such questions, by the very nature of his training, is disposed to treat them with a plainness of language characteristic of the direct way a military man goes at a task; hence when General Chittenden discusses the differing points of view of the East and the West on this matter of government control of coal lands he is tempted to "talk right out in meetin'," as, for example, where he thus speaks of water power sites: "Electricity has made water power one of our great vital resources. Its value is sure to enhance immensely with the development of the country, no matter how remote or inaccessible the individual powers may be. Foreseeing this inevitable result, capital, ever alert for the main chance, is already gathering in these power sites wherever it can get hold of them, even far in advance of their probable use. It is thus appropriating to itself the future unearned increment upon one of nature's greatest resources—an increment which belongs to the people who alone produce it. They should not sell this birthright for a mess of pottage. \* \* \* Let the Government forever retain such a degree of control of these powers that it may regulate their development so as to protect the people from the evils inseparable from monopolistic ownership." We would call the attention of General Chittenden to the fact that his theory, if applied to values throughout the country, would tend largely to work a revolution in the present system. He may not know it, but the land values of Greater New York alone make the values of the Western properties of which he speaks appear almost insignificant. President Lawson Purdy, of the Board of Taxes and Assessments of New York, one of the greatest living authorities on real estate values and taxation, has stated, in a report to the Mayor, that the value of the land alone, not counting buildings, of Greater New York is more than the value of all the land between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean, and that the increase of the land values of New York city annually is greater than the yearly output of the gold and silver of the whole world. The unearned increment attaching to the lands of Great Britain has been one of the leading issues in the present election in that country; in fact, it may be said it was the chief issue, since the disapproval of the Budget of the Commons by the Lords has been attributed to the presence in it of provisions dealing with the appropriation by the government of unearned increment land values. General Chittenden goes into details so far as to say that the proposed revenue charge by the Federal Government would be an injustice, as it would seem too much like taxing a particular section for the general benefit, and he thinks some provision should be made to allot the derived revenue to the states and territories in which these resources are situated. This argument of sectional taxation is not new, and has been applied to the using of money out of the general fund for coast defenses for the primary protection of seaboard cities, or to the devoting of moneys raised by general taxation to the development of inland waterways in which coast cities are not particularly interested.

The annual report of the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of New York shows that that port now ranks first in the world in registered tonnage, while singularly enough the little city of Antwerp, Belgium, leads such centers of shipping activity as London, Liverpool, Hamburg and Marseilles. In round figures in 1908 New York had 12,154,000 tons, a growth of 56.4 per cent. since 1898; Antwerp had 11,211,000 tons, a gain of 81.0 per cent.; London, 11,160,000 tons, gain, 22.4; Hamburg,

10,888,553, gain, 82.7; Hong Kong, 9,941,000, gain, 30.6; Liverpool, 8,167,419, gain, 48.2. The most astonishing gain was that made by Kobé, Japan, where the phenomenal increase of 642.8 per cent. was made. Next to Kobé in growth is the growth of the port tonnage of Montevideo, where the percentage of gain was 288.0. Kobé jumped from 740,851 tons in 1898 to 5,497,000 tons in 1908, figures that speak volumes of the rapid rise of Japan as a maritime power, and indicate that in no respect has the merchant marine fallen behind the navy in the race for supremacy. While these figures should be flattering to American pride, there are other trade figures that ought to make this country pause and think. The United States no longer leads in grain exportation, nor in the production of wheat, in which two departments she has reigned supreme for years. Argentina has passed us in the former field and Russia in the other. For the year ended July 31, 1909, the Argentine Republic for the first time assumed first place among the grain exporting nations of the world. In the twelve months the shipments from the three leading countries were these: Argentina, 13,700,000 quarters; 13,500,000 from the United States and 12,100,000 from Russia. A quarter equals eight bushels. The American Consul General, R. M. Batterman, of Buenos Aires, is quoted in Daily Consular Reports as saying this: "It is confidently expected that within a very few years Argentina will annually be the greatest of the world's grain producers." A despatch from Washington says that for the year 1909 Russia produced 783,000,000 bushels of wheat, or 26,000,000 more than the United States. Coming after three successive short crops, the output for last year exceeds by more than one million bushels the previous record for Russia. Only once before has the Russia wheat yield surpassed that of America—in 1904, when the crop here was partly a failure. The wheat acreage of Russia has been rapidly increasing for many years. Last year it reached the enormous figure of 65,000,000 acres. Rye was grown on 72,000,000 acres. Rye is the chief bread grain of Russia, while wheat is the export crop, one-fourth of it going abroad. Another factor that threatens seriously to affect the exportation of wheat from the Far West of this continent is the plan to ship grain to Europe by way of Hudson's Bay, by building 500 miles of rail from the wheat country in the Canadian Northwest to Churchill, as a port on the bay, and thence shipping direct by water through Hudson's Strait to Europe. It is expected that the cost of shipment will be materially reduced by the use of this route.

We are glad to learn that the Militia Council of the New York National Guard, of which Major General Charles F. Roe is at the head, made a prompt protest against a bill to transfer the camp ground of the troops near Peekskill to the State Prison Commission for the location of a new state prison in place of Sing Sing. The council, in a report presented to Governor Hughes, through Adjutant General Henry, follows the argument of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in its issue of Jan. 29, page 615, and states that it would be detrimental to the interests of the Service to relinquish possession of the Peekskill camp. It is pointed out by the council that it seems to be the opinion of many officers that the maneuvers of the Federal Army attended by state troops are not such a benefit to National Guardsmen as had been expected. For this reason, the council says, the Peekskill camp must be retained, if only because of its proximity to two-thirds of the National Guard. We believe eventually that the best system of instruction for the National Guard will be found to be the state camp, properly conducted, with some Regular troops detailed as an object lesson. The citizen soldiers, as we have pointed out many times, will soon tire of the hard work at Army maneuvers in time of peace, and the attendance will gradually decrease. In fact, many officers who are qualified to know whereof they speak complain that too much is now expected from the citizen soldier, that joint maneuvers on too strenuous lines will kill recruiting, and that neither officer nor man, in the National Guard of the Eastern states at least, has acquired that practical knowledge and understanding which these maneuvers were expected to inculcate. "Take the Massachusetts maneuvers of last summer," said a prominent officer. "The blame for the breakdown of the transportation of supplies and the lack of rations has never been officially placed, as it should have been. If we do not know who is responsible for the failure to get supplies, and the cause of the failure, how can we ever learn to profit for future emergencies? Whether it is the fault of the Army or National Guard officers, the fact should be known, so that all can profit by the lesson. But to-day we know nothing as to the reason of the failure of the two most important problems of the maneuvers, those of transportation and supply. The Army under its breath blames the National Guard officers, and the latter is damning the Army in the same way. Aside from learning what it is to be half starved in a land of plenty, and get wet, we never learned a thing, and a state camp to the rank and file, and also the officers, would have been far more beneficial."

President Roosevelt is usually credited with the institution of physical tests for Army and Navy officers, but in looking over our records we find evidence that it was really Admiral Porter, U.S.N., who first understood the advantage of physical tests for officers of warships. We do not know whether he foresaw the arrival of a day when all sea officers would be commanded to ride a horse or a bicycle or perform other landlubbers' feats, but it

is a matter of record that on the U.S.S. Black Hawk, which was his flagship on the Mississippi in 1863, Porter kept a string of horses for the diversion of his officers and guests, who every day after dinner would take a ride. The Marine Journal has been much agitated because Lieut. Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves, U.S.N., was ordered before a retiring board for physical examination, having failed to complete the fifty-mile walk required by what it calls the "present outrageous naval regulations." It says that whatever tests of a naval officer's staying qualities are necessary should relate to his duties at sea. Our marine contemporary might make much of the precedent established by Admiral Porter and have a regulation adopted permitting horses to be carried on warships, at least on flagships. Certainly, if the comparatively small Black Hawk of the Civil War days could successfully furnish mounts for the officers, it may find no reason why the huge battleships of to-day cannot find room for enough horses always to permit the officers to keep in fine physical condition. Perhaps it will be discovered that Admiral Porter blazed the way to a realization of the wishes of President Roosevelt without in any way harming the interests of any officer of the Navy. Rear Admiral S. R. Franklin, in his "Memoirs of a Rear Admiral," tells us that one day he had the honor of dining with Admiral Porter at New Orleans in 1863, and after dinner they mounted their horses on the fo'c'stle and sallied forth, crossing the gangplank to the wharf on horseback. To Admiral Franklin, then a fleet captain, this ride over the gangplank must have seemed a harking back to the days of Marmion and his steed that "across the drawbridge flies, just as it trembles on the rise." For anyone not caring to ride in the saddle Admiral Porter had provided a buggy. "The unique cavalcade," says Admiral Franklin, "passed through the city, went some distance beyond its limits and returned, recrossed the gangplank and dismounted on the fo'c'stle." His designation of the Black Hawk as "one of the greatest curiosities as a man-of-war ever seen" evidently shows that he did not understand the far-seeing eye of Admiral Porter, which no doubt could descry in the dim distance the physical tests of the first years of the new century.

The recent grounding of the U.S.S. Prairie and the U.S.S. Idaho in the Delaware seems to the New Orleans Picayune to prove that if the New Orleans station were used as a rendezvous for large ships during the winter season they would be nearer the drill grounds in the Caribbean than they are in New York or Philadelphia, and there would be no inconvenience from ice and little, if any, danger from grounding, as the Mississippi River below the city is so deep and free from dangerous shoals or dangerous obstructions as to be practically safe for any size of warship. The main reason for the maintenance of the Philadelphia Navy Yard is the comparatively fresh water to be had there. The same advantage, the Picayune says, is to be found in greater degree and with less risk in New Orleans. Philadelphia and the pilots of the Delaware were so chagrined by the accident to the two Navy vessels that new rules have been issued by the Board of Commissioners of Navigation for the Delaware Bar pilots governing the status of pilots. Hereafter all pilots under fifty years of age must submit to re-examination every three years, and those over fifty every year. More frequent examinations may also be ordered by the board if necessary for the protection of shipping. This example may be followed in other ports and better pilot service may result. The competition of ports is now so keen that pilot service is a consideration of primary importance. Liverpool has lost much of its shipping importance because of the difficulty of crossing the bar of the Mersey, and the constant endeavor these days is to facilitate by dredging the passage in and out of harbors, owing to the steadily increasing draft of ocean liners. It is not to be expected, therefore, that the shipping interests will neglect to demand an increasingly high standard of pilotage. The difference between members of the New Orleans bar pilots, which resulted in a small minority bringing the majority into the courts, has been settled by the trial judge declaring lack of jurisdiction.

To strengthen the demand of the shipping interests of the Pacific coast, made in the shape of a resolution, adopted on Nov. 26, urging that the coastwise laws be extended to the Canal Zone, that the Canal Commission be instructed to ship all supplies on American vessels, and that the Departments of the Army and Navy be ordered to ship all their supplies in American bottoms in time of peace, Robert Dollar publishes a list of American vessels laid up on the Pacific coast on Nov. 1, 1909. The total tonnage of these is 134,854, and the vessels are divided among fifteen steamers, thirty-one ships, thirty-one barks, thirteen barkentines and twenty-nine schooners. The law, he thinks, that compels the merchant to ship his coal and other merchandise in an American bottom between American ports should be amended to compel the Government in time of peace to adopt the same principle.

That was a clever life-saving feat performed off the coast of France, says the Marine Journal, when the submarine Cigogne, which was undergoing maneuvers practically in the open sea, recently saw a large fishing boat suddenly overwhelmed and sunk in a storm. The submarine dived right under the fishing craft and rose to the surface, bringing the fishing boat with it and holding it above the water long enough for the crew to be taken off.

George W. Melville, Engineer-in-Chief, U.S.N., retired, who returned to Philadelphia, Pa., early this week from Washington, D.C., stated that there was every reason to believe that two of the ships in the Navy would be fitted with the Melville-Westinghouse turbine and reduction gear, and he intimated that probably the Dreadnoughts now under construction would be fitted with similar engines. All that at present is needed to have the machines placed in two of the vessels is an ample appropriation, as the current appropriation is insufficient. He said: "Mr. Westinghouse, his engineer and myself had a conference in Washington with Rear Admiral Hutch L. Cone, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy. There was also present Admiral Swift, who is the new adviser of the Secretary of the Navy on all questions of material, and the members of Admiral Cone's general staff. We laid before them the plans for re-engining the cruiser Baltimore with our machines, and for implanting our turbines and gear in one of the new colliers of the Cyclops class. They all seemed pleased, I may say more than pleased, with the general arrangement of the turbine gear, which we proposed to put in place of the old machinery of the Baltimore. We demonstrated to them that we could put our machinery in one-half the space, and with one-half the weight of the old machinery, preserving all the economies, in fact making a gain of fifteen per cent. in the economy over the old machinery. We have on hand drawings prepared for the Baltimore of a 12,000 horsepower engine, for a collier with a 6,000 horsepower engine, and we have prepared plans for the Vesuvius, now a torpedo boat. We have also prepared plans for the implantation of our machinery in a steamer of the Hamburg-American Line, single screw, between 6,000 and 7,000 horsepower, and for a yacht, of 4,000 horsepower, for an Eastern designer. I cannot give the name of this yacht, as owners do not like to have it known what they are building. We have had inquiries from Germany, France, Italy and Great Britain with regard to the implantation of the gear, not only in the naval vessels, but also in vessels of the merchant marine."

Rejoicing at what it calls "an awakening among the young medical men of the country to a better understanding of the desirable features of an Army officer's career," the Journal of the American Medical Association calls attention to the fact that between October, 1908, and October, 1909, there was an increased number of applicants and accepted candidates for the Service, which it credits to the knowledge of the signal improvement worked by the new legislation affecting the status and pay of the members of the Medical Corps of the Army. "Pay and promotion are now on such a scale as to justify any young physician in considering the career," it says. "There is now opportunity for scientific work, and it is possible for any member of the corps, who has the necessary capabilities, to rise to the plane of Sternberg, Reed, Carroll, Gorgas and many others in the field of preventive medicine, and every incentive is given the internist, surgeon and bacteriologist in his chosen work. The Army Medical Corps was never so full of promise to young men, and appreciation of its great opportunities was never so manifest as at this time. A significant feature of the situation at present is the fact that so many applicants are drawn from the staffs of the larger hospitals in the country. The course of instruction at the Army Medical School, including, as it does, special training in bacteriology, sanitary chemistry, tropical medicine, military surgery and hygiene, supplies a post-graduate opportunity of exceptional character and the result has been one of great uplift in the professional equipment of the medical officer. The fact that the student officer is paid over \$200 a month while in attendance at the school impresses one that the Government is earnest in its effort to develop the Medical Department of the Army."

The breakdown in health of Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton, 21st U.S. Inf., came at a bad time for the history of that regiment, which he was so entertainingly preparing for book form. He has, however, the manuscript of the history down to the battle of Gettysburg. Before his regrettable collapse he was able also to complete a sort of trophy book for the regiment, the object of which was to present the regimental coat-of-arms in colors, a description of the battle of Niagara (Lundy's Lane), with pictures of the assault by the 21st, the gun presented to the regiment there, of General Miller, then its colonel, and a full account of the tracing and discovery of this identical gun. As the history of the regiment has been prepared by Captain Hampton he has published parts in the Infantry Journal, and we have found it to be of great value to the student of the early military conditions of this country and the utter folly of depending in an emergency, such as that of the War of 1812, upon an untrained Militia, no matter how patriotically and enthusiastically it may at first rush to the colors and take up the first burdens of a campaign. Such an enthusiasm, as Captain Hampton's history has shown, quickly evaporates, and then when the commanding officers expect to fall back upon discipline they find there is none, and that the military structure has fallen to pieces. There is no better reading for Congressmen that believe in the military virtue and efficiency of "an aroused people" than a few chapters of this history of the 21st Regiment in the War of 1812. If they are not cured of their delusion, it will be because they are under the dominion of invincible error.

Cavalry experts on horse characteristics believe that the animal perceives the fear in the man approaching it by the fear scent emanating from the man and may attack him. Dr. Stephen Maday, in his article on "The Psychology of the Horse," in the Kavalleristische Monatshefte for October, translated for the Cavalry Journal by Harry Bell, M.S.E., U.S.A., speaks of this scent. Those not knowing the mysterious power of a horse to discover fear in a human being might be disposed to make light of this mention of a fear odor and suggest the employment of a popular brand of toilet perfume or a peculiarly offensive tobacco to render one proof against detection by the most sensitive equine olfactories, looking forward to the day when science will analyze this fright scent and find a neutralizing fragrance that will keep a timid rider from acquainting his mount with his dread. Strong scents, like perfume and petro-

um, says Dr. Maday, the horse dislikes as much as does a dog, because they interfere with its perception of minor odors, upon which it depends for a great deal of its information. Now we know why horses dislike automobiles so much. The effect of a strong scent on the horse is about the same as a strong light on the human eye, which prevents man for the time being from perceiving all minor objects. Of the five senses of the horse, the most excellent is that of smell, the next best is hearing, the next touch, then taste, and worst of all sight. One often hears it said, after a runaway, "What a fool of a horse," but the European essayist, tracing the present-day animal's acts back to its habits in wild life, shows that in its wild state the horse had to depend upon sight and hearing rather than upon the sure sense of touch and smell, because, by using the latter senses, it might easily have fallen victim to a tiger or a wolf. So now the horse resorts to flight, even if it sees but a piece of paper fluttering or hears the flapping of wings. Consequently it is not stupidity, but rather intelligence, that prompts the horse to flee whenever the origin of a disturbance is unknown to it. In the Hungarian language the word "shy" is derived from the name of woods or brush, because brush originally was associated with the conception of danger from some hidden beast, just as the sight of blood makes some men fearful or a dark room acts upon the mind of a child.

Believing that the game of mounted pushball, recently played at the Albuquerque (N.M.) fair tournament by men of the 3d U.S. Cavalry, was the first trial of that game by the Cavalry. Capt. Frank R. McCoy, of that command, describes the sport in the Cavalry Journal. While he thinks it will not take the place of polo, it has an advantage in that it may be played on almost any kind of level ground and of almost any size, and the men of the 3d have proved that ponies are not necessary, as the troop horses in a very short time have taken to the game with a real "Maltese cat" interest. At the Albuquerque tournament the Troop M team, entirely mounted on troop horses, won from Troop I, playing two polo ponies. It is a hard-going game, he found, and rapidly develops into a case of horsemanship and team work, and it is surprising how often there is a deadlock which can be broken only by working the ball sideways and around the ends. The teams consist of five men each—three forwards and two backs; the grounds are 300 by 150 yards, at least, and the goal posts are twenty-four feet apart. The mounts should be protected by canvas breast-plates attached to the pommel rings and cinch. The rules, which were tentative, were varied frequently during the tournament by Lieut. M. C. Shiverick, 3d Cav., acting as referee.

A refreshing change from the usually incorrigible youth who on appearing in a police court is freed on a promise that he will join the Army or Navy marked the case of Louis Ball, who was arraigned in the Flushing (L.I.) police court last week. His father, the Rev. Henry Ball, a retired German evangelical minister, was the complainant, charging that his son shirked his religious duties. The youth who, though only nineteen, stood six feet two, frankly admitted the shirking, as his father wished him to attend church three times on Sunday, sing in the choir and sprinkle a few other religious duties over the rest of the week. Young Ball said he would enlist in the Army and the magistrate paroled him. In this day, when the devotional spirit is not so pronounced as of old, it is surprising to find a father who would ask or expect a son to attend services three times in one day. The increase of frivolity, which some profess to see in the current times, should have led him to be thankful if so strapping a son went to church once a day. It is not likely that a young man, who does nothing worse than object to spending nearly all of one day in church, will be a bad addition to the Army, even if he enters it by way of a police court.

An ordnance sergeant, U.S.A., writes us with reference to the 3-inch wrought iron saluting gun, now in general use at posts, saying: "After an experience of about four years with this gun, I find that the chamber very easily erodes to such an extent as to permit the cases in firing to expand. Although the damage in the chamber may be trifling, the damage done to the saluting cases is considerable, rendering them unfit for use. I always gave the gun very good care, and I clean all saluting cases to perfection, but nevertheless I have much trouble with that equipment. When a gun becomes unserviceable it has to be turned into the arsenal at a cost of about \$15 each way. As a remedy, I would suggest that a sleeve be made so as to fit it into the gun (in lieu of the present chamber), and fasten this sleeve with about three strong set screws. Two of these removable chambers or sleeves should be furnished each post, and if one becomes unserviceable it could be removed and shipped with very little cost. And it would end the trouble of ill fitting saluting cases almost entirely. I have given this matter much thought, and feel that it deserves to be looked into."

The forestry work in connection with the administration of the prison at Fort Leavenworth was referred to favorably in a recent annual report, and now further indication of the interest in forestry in the Army is given by the circular issued from the headquarters of the Philippines Division, containing a primer for tree planting, prepared by the Bureau of Forestry. Major General Duvall, in the circular, called attention to the desire that the posts in the Division be made as attractive as possible and to the value of the results possible in tree planting in adding materially to the comfort and contentment of the troops. The circular tells what to plant, when to plant, when to transplant, when to prune, and describes seed beds, nursery beds, pot planting, etc. In the making of lawns, which contribute so much to the attractiveness of a post, it is necessary to use Bermuda grass, which is found in most parts of the Philippines. Of the highest value for planting are trees of the species mabolo, tamarind, santol and mango, which are easily obtainable.

The U.S. Signal Corps detachment at Fort Omaha has been helping to develop the possibilities of wireless communication with moving railway trains. In 1907 the Union Pacific road began experiments, with a view to determining the highly important possibility of using wireless in connection with the moving of trains. If this can be utilized the number of accidents should be largely diminished, for then the engineer could be reached

whether at a station or miles beyond, and the awful catastrophes which have been caused by the failure of a station agent or operator to flag a train, permitting it to crash into another miles away, although a second after it had passed the error had been discovered, may be prevented. The efforts of the Signal Corps to communicate with dirigible balloons and aeroplanes give it a peculiar facility for aiding in such experiments and deriving valuable instruction from the tests. An engine cab was equipped with wireless antennae, connecting with a gong in front of the engineer, and a disc marking danger signals. Between the Signal Corps and the experimenter at Omaha, four miles away, there is daily communication by wireless, and it has been demonstrated that the electric truck can be satisfactorily controlled by the operator at the fort.

Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, C.E., U.S.A., as president of the Panama Railroad Company, says in the sixtieth annual report to the stockholders that the company's operations aggregated \$493,058.11, its net earnings being \$1,522,780.45. The net earnings were applied in part to a reduction of the indebtedness of \$4,009,596.03 to the U.S. Government, and of the balance, \$551,185.68 was applied to new construction, equipment, and improvements. Early in the official year it was deemed advisable to establish the commissary department of the company on the Isthmus upon a separate basis as to plant, amortization, operation and revenue results. Major E. T. Wilson was appointed commissary. During the year Directors Jackson Smith and W. C. Gorgas retired and were succeeded by Major E. T. Wilson and Capt. F. C. Boggs (U.S.A.). In April the office of second vice-president was re-established, and Director H. F. Hodges (Lieutenant colonel, U.S.A.) was elected to fill that position on the Isthmus.

In a competition in machine gun target practice, held a few weeks since at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., the machine gun platoon of the 20th U.S. Infantry, under command of 2d Lieut. R. C. Cotton, carried off the honors from eleven competing teams. The other teams and their commanders in order of merit stand as follows: No. 2, 4th Infantry, 1st Lieut. Charles Abel; No. 3, 12th Cavalry, 2d Lieut. Ralph Talbot; No. 4, 23d Infantry, 2d Lieut. H. B. Clagett; No. 5, 1st Cavalry, 2d Lieut. W. H. Rodney; No. 6, 7th Infantry, 2d Lieut. E. Robinson; No. 7, 13th Cavalry, 2d Lieut. W. N. Hensley; No. 8, 21st Infantry, 2d Lieut. T. W. Gimplerling; No. 9, 12th Infantry, 2d Lieut. E. L. Hooper; No. 10, 14th Infantry, 2d Lieut. D. J. McClachlan; No. 11, 3d Infantry, 2d Lieut. S. Whipple. Col. E. B. Bolton, 4th Inf., was officer in charge; 1st Lieut. F. S. Bowen, 20th Inf., assistant officer in charge; 2d Lieut. C. W. McClure, 7th Inf., range officer; 2d Lieut. Oscar Westover, 14th Inf., statistical officer.

Referring to the reports of small-arms practice required by Par 264, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, with reference to the practice of enlisted men of machine gun platoons of some regiments in the season of 1909, Col. H. P. McCaughan, A.G., War Dept., in an official communication of Jan. 13, 1910, says that certain reports received in his office from department commanders showed the results of that firing separately, as is required in the case of troops of Cavalry and companies of Infantry. In order to insure uniformity hereafter in this regard, the Secretary of War directs that the records of small-arms firing of enlisted men of machine gun platoons be included in the reports of firing of the troops or companies to which such enlisted men belong and that separate reports be not made.

One-sixth of the imports and one-third of the exports of the Philippine Islands in 1909 were with the United States, the figures being \$4,691,770 and \$10,215,331, respectively. Says the Journal of the American Asiatic Association: "The large American demand for hemp has made the United States a good customer of the islands in the past. Limited free entry of Philippine sugar and tobacco under the new tariff provides much improved market for these staples, and free admission of other commodities furnishes new stimulus to their production. A new era of activity and an increased volume of trade are therefore to be expected with the lapse of the restraining clause of the Treaty of Paris, and the establishment of practically unrestricted commercial conditions between the two countries."

The gold medal of the U.S. Naval Institute, awarded annually for the best essay on a naval subject, has been won this year by Naval Constr. T. G. Roberts, U.S.N., whose essay was entitled "The Merchant and the Navy." The award carries with it, beside the medal, \$200 in cash and life membership in the institute. Honorable mention, with \$75 in cash and life membership in the institute, was won by Lieut. Lyman A. Cotten, U.S.N., whose essay was entitled "Naval Strategy of the Russo-Japanese War." Naval Constructor Roberts, who won first prize, is a native of Alabama, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1894. Lieutenant Cotten is from North Carolina, and was graduated in 1898.

In response to the urgent request of friends, Prof. William Whitman Bailey has issued from the press of Preston and Rounds Company, of Providence, R.I., a collection of his poems, arranged under the several headings of poems of nature, of sentiment, of childhood, college verse and poems of Psi Upsilon. There is a pleasant suggestion of Oliver Wendell Holmes's clever rallying of the greybeards in the poem read at the thirtieth reunion of the class of '64 at Brown University. While we note an indiscriminate use of "Oh" and "O," we find a most praiseworthy accuracy in rhythm which more pretentious poets might well imitate.

Margaret Deland in a recent speech clearly expressed her opinion of women's ideas on reform. Women, Mrs. Deland declares, have a disregard for law which is appalling. Their ideas of reform are superficial and emotional and ill considered. The abolition of the canteen is cited as an illustration by Mrs. Deland, who herself believes in the superiority of temperance over total abstinence. Women, she asserts further, are too prone to believe that they can alter human nature by legislation and make people good by writing things down in the statute books.

## CRITICISM OF MR. MEYER'S PLAN.

The North American Review opens its February number with an article on "Recent Improvements in the Administration of the Navy, by A Naval Critic," described as "a gentleman of high rank in the Navy Department, who writes with the highest official authority on naval matters." It is a description and defense of Secretary Meyer's plan of naval administration. Following this is an article by Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., who also treats of naval administration, showing an obvious bias toward the scheme of Mr. Newberry, though his position as an officer restrains him from open criticism of the plans of his present superior, Secretary Meyer, concerning which he says: "It is improper, as well as forbidden by regulation, to speak of what has happened since March 4 of this year, even in terms of praise."

Undeterred by this restriction, as a witness before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and availing himself to the full of the permission of the Secretary to speak, Paymaster General Rogers has opened his whole heart on the subject of the plans of his superior. He, too, prefers the Newberry plan, which he thinks would give better results in economy and efficiency than the plan of Secretary Meyer. Leaving out the question of the accounting office, he could not tell whether the Meyer plan would result in economy or not; that would depend upon whether or not he had the right man in the right place, a suggestion which might well apply to any plan. The accounting office plan, which the Paymaster General claims the credit of having adopted before the Swift Board reported, may not in itself produce economy, "but it is going to show up hidden expenditures that never have shown before, which nobody could see beyond perceiving that the expenditures were too large." As to the department of inspection, the paymasters have had it in operation for twenty years in their own corps. The Paymaster General said: "As imitation is the sincerest flattery, and as the paymasters were quite twenty years ahead in this matter of inspection, I fully believe in this inspection, provided it is worked out properly and provided they can produce the experts to properly criticize." He held that the organization reported by the Swift Board is impossible in time of war. To say that line officers, trained at such great expense for the supreme moment of battle, "can be supinely put in any shop, in any yard, under any circumstances, is to negative everything that the Navy has ever done; it is an insult to the man, and he himself would tell you so." Admiral Cone, in his statement here before this committee the other day, stated that the Secretary must compel line officers to stay in the yard to carry out its work. The Secretary cannot do it, and he will not do it. The duty of that man is to be on the firing line, and he will tell you he should be there."

He further said: "If line officers are anxious for technical training, if it is necessary, they can receive it any place. They can go to a private yard and receive it. They can go into the construction shop and receive it, if they wish to. A war comes, and what happens? Every one of those men who is worth anything will put in an immediate application to go to sea, and the Secretary must send him there." This would leave the yards without officers when in time of war a lame fleet comes in and the force were working twenty-four hours a day. Even the available retired officers would be at sea. The organization would go to pieces, and the result would be disaster. This is why the witness is opposed to building up a big engineering department in the yard. He admits, as does the Chief Constructor, that mechanical education and knowledge of machines is necessary for line officers, though the British do not think so, and have no line officers in their dockyards in such position, but thinks the Newberry system now in operation is, with certain elements added to it, the logical organization of the navy yard.

Speaking of the line officer, the witness said: "I have not a word to say against him; but when he assumes that because he is a line officer he must command everything ashore I cannot agree. I stand absolutely for the organization afloat, just as it is, without the slightest change. The line officer is an absolute necessity there; he must be in command. But extending that organization ashore brings him into contact with civilian conditions which are very different, and he must yield to them, but he will not. His solution of this question is to make constructors and paymasters line officers. I have said to line officers in personal conversation that such a thing as that is absolutely impossible; that it would absolutely destroy what is the cornerstone of the Pay Corps, its esprit. The solution, in my opinion, is this—to make the navy yard under the command of the line, as it must be. It must control everything that is purely military in the Navy. But to extend that condition to an industrial shop, which has its parallel in every state and county in this country, and say that is a military command, is, to my mind, illogical. I think that if Congress will examine this matter and will secure the testimony of the line officers, as well as of staff officers, it will reach such decision and that it will enact into law the fact that a shop is purely an industrial concern, and that it is not a command, and that corps rank must not determine its organization. What we also need," the witness said, "in the navy yards is a considerable leaven of civilian employees. We need men who have been trained as railway storekeepers, men who have been trained as shop managers and as mechanical engineers. There are many line officers who are quite capable of efficiently running such shops, but they claim the control of the shops, not because they are fitted for it by education and training, but because they are line officers, and that is the trouble, and that is what I consider the fallacy of the whole matter. I think that the shop ought to be conducted on purely industrial lines. I think also the men who are in charge of the shop should go to sea to a certain extent, and be in touch with the sea. I think some of the naval constructors should go to sea, and I think the Chief Constructor thinks so too. The expenses of the Navy are being increased, the red tape of the Navy is augmented, the cost of every administration is being increased, and must be by this increasing militarism which is obtaining in the Navy Department and in the yards. The line officers have asked for this for years and years, and they firmly and thoroughly believe in it."

The Paymaster General urged that the friction caused by such an organization as he proposed would wear away with time, "because all officers, line, paymasters and constructors, have one single purpose—the good of the Navy of the United States, though they may differ as to the means." Experience in the shop in handling machines would be of unquestioned value to the engineer officer in making repairs on shipboard. The engineering department would be strengthened, the shop would be strengthened, by introducing into the yards a very con-

siderable element of high class civilian talent, men in touch with modern life. They would thus secure the very latest possible appliances and the very latest possible methods, instead of being, as they have been for years, many years behind the times. The efficiency of the engineering department in the ships of the Battleship Fleet was not due to experience in the shops. Only a few had such experience, and these only for a few months. On the ships "they receive no knowledge that enables them to handle the larger problem of the management of a shop containing one or two or three thousand civilians, members of trades unions, with all the peculiarities that occur there. The handling of battleship's crew of a thousand men, with all the military force back of him, creates one man. That man is, by his training, fitted for that purpose, and the older he grows and the more keen he is in advancement of his profession, the better manager of a ship he becomes. But that is something very different from the management of a shop. You have your industrial manager in your constructor, who remains in the navy yard, who may go to sea occasionally—who is a picked man of the line. He is selected—the elect of the elect. He has all the original training that any line officer in the Navy has, every bit of it, because he graduates far up in his class in the Naval Academy."

In response to an inquiry as to whether it would be practicable for the line officer, when he came ashore and went into the industrial part of the shop at the navy yard, to lay aside the military feature and become a civilian in the shop, Paymaster General Rogers said: "I admit it would be very difficult for him to do it, but I see no reason why he cannot do it if he wishes to. Individuals have done it at times. I admit it would be difficult, because his pride is enormous—and it is perfectly natural pride. It is a matter we cannot find fault with. He is educated in that way. It is bred in his blood at the Naval Academy—the paramountcy of the line in the Navy. And the line has dominated the Navy; it dominates it still. And I think to a very great extent the Navy would lose if the line was subordinated in any way and put down in its position."

He further said: "The plea I am making is for every man in the Navy—line, constructor and paymaster—to do the best he can for the Service, working together, instead of opposed to one another. That is the only plea I have in this particular case. As for the military side, the paymaster does not want to touch it. He is of so much more value to the United States where his spirit as a paymaster can be cultivated; where he can do good work in his corps; where he can say, 'This is a work of a highly trained corns.' He does that with pride, and it is natural. It is well worth the effort to cultivate it."

The Attorney General decides that the changes in the regulations proposed by the Secretary of the Navy are within his authority, as expressed in Sec. 1547, Rev. Stat. He says: "It is unquestionable that Congress has intended that the administration of affairs in the Navy should be through the bureaus. Having the power to distribute the business, he can change the distribution and make new distribution. Subject to restrictions in the appropriation acts, he can take duties from one bureau and assign them to another bureau. Such authority must be exercised so as not to conflict with any Act of Congress. The grant of power by Congress to distribute the business of the Department, although general and extensive, must be considered in connection with other statutes in relation to the same subject-matter. \* \* \* The authority of the aids to transmit orders by direction of the Secretary cannot be considered as conferring authority to issue orders. This formula cannot be used to warrant any independent action by the aids. The aids are merely the eyes and hands of the Secretary, and the grouping of the bureaus under divisions are merely, as I understand it, convenient methods of enabling the Secretary to exercise his legal authority over them."

## ARMY BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate Military Committee on Jan. 31 reported the Army Appropriation bill, H.R. 15384, with several amendments as to text and provisions, but with a net increase of appropriations of but \$142,860. Taken up for consideration in the Senate on Feb. 2, the bill reached its passage after a discussion of but thirty-three minutes, the only change made on the floor being an elimination of the words "either as an officer or an enlisted man" in the proviso relating to retired officers with Civil War service. As the bill was passed by the House it carried a total of \$95,297,707.55, as noted in the complete table published on page 486, our issue of Dec. 25, 1909, and report of House action on page 566, in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 15. The increase voted by the Senate is made up of the following items:

Contingencies of the Army .....	\$15,000
Nurse Corps .....	12,860
Shooting galleries and ranges .....	64,000
Transportation of the Army and its supplies (on account of maneuvers) .....	350,000
Blank ammunition for troops participating in maneuvers .....	75,000
National trophy and medals for rifle contests .....	1,000
Total increase .....	517,860
Decrease: Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands .....	375,000
Net increase .....	\$142,860

The proviso under the head of U.S. Service Schools by which the House bill authorizes leaves of absence with pay to officers of the Service schools during the period of suspension of the ordinary academic studies, similar to the privilege enjoyed by officers at the Military Academy, is amended by the Senate to include students at the Service schools.

Under "Pay of Officers of the Line," a proviso is inserted allowing "payments for exercising higher command under the provisions of Section 7 of the Act of April 26, 1898, which have been made between the date of the passage of said Act and March 18, 1907, in accordance with the regulations and decisions then existing: Provided, That where disallowances have been made in the settlement of claims filed by officers of the Army for arrears on account of foreign service, increase of pay and other causes, the Auditor of the Treasury for the War Department is authorized to reopen said settlements and credit to the claimants any sums which have heretofore been deducted under the head of increased pay for the exercise of higher command."

Under "Pay of Enlisted Men," it is "Provided, That one of the two 'blacksmiths and farriers' now authorized by law for each troop of Cavalry shall hereafter be designated as 'horseshoer' and receive the pay of a sergeant of Cavalry, and the other shall hereafter be designated as 'farrier' and receive the pay of a corporal of Cavalry; and that one of the 'mechanics' now authorized by law

for each battery of Field Artillery shall hereafter be designated as 'horseshoer' and receive the pay of a sergeant of Artillery."

The proviso in the appropriation for clerks and messengers is amended to read: "Provided, That no clerk, messenger or laborer at headquarters of divisions, departments, posts commanded by general officers, or office of the Chief of Staff shall be assigned to duty with any bureau in the War Department."

A paragraph added under "Bureau of Insular Affairs" reads: "The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail one additional officer of the Army as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, under the same provisions of law in regard to the vacancy in the line thus created and return to the line as govern in the case of the assistant authorized by the Act of March 2, 1907; and the assistant herein authorized while serving in this capacity shall have the rank, pay and allowances of colonel; and both officers detailed in the Bureau of Insular Affairs shall hereafter be designated, while on this duty, as assistants to the Chief of the Bureau."

Under "Retired Officers" it is "Provided, That the President may, in his discretion, extend the proviso contained under the heading 'Retired Officers' in the Act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1908, so as to include any officer who served creditably in the Regular or Volunteer forces of the United States during the Civil War, and who is now and has been for a period of not less than one year serving as a brigadier general on the active list of the Army, and who at date of retirement will have served in the Army more than forty years."

The increase of \$12,860 in the Nurse Corps appropriation is caused by an addition of the following, which, as to general provisions, closely follows S. 5655, text of which we published in our issue of Jan. 29, page 634. The Senate amendment provides that "the superintendent and members of the Female Nurse Corps shall hereafter be paid at the following rates: Superintendent, Nurse Corps, \$1,800 per annum; female nurses, \$50 per month for the first period of three years' service; \$55 per month for the second period of three years' service; \$60 per month for the third period of three years' service, and \$65 per month after nine years' service in said Nurse Corps; and all female nurses shall hereafter be entitled, in addition to the rates of pay as herein provided, to \$10 per month when serving beyond the limits of the states comprising the Union and the territories of the U.S. contiguous thereto (excepting Porto Rico and Hawaii), and to cumulative leave of absence with pay at the rate of thirty days for each calendar year of service in said corps; and when serving as chief nurses their pay may be increased by authority of the Secretary of War, such increase not to exceed \$30 per month; and the superintendent shall be entitled to the same allowances, when on duty, as the members of the Nurse Corps."

In the paragraph relating to the appropriation for payment of six months death benefits, the Senate strikes out the matter here enclosed in brackets and adds the italicized portion: "For six months' additional pay to [persons designated to receive the same by officers and enlisted men on active service who have died from wounds or disease contracted in line of duty] beneficiaries of officers and enlisted men who die while in active service from wounds or disease not the result of their own misconduct, \$100,000."

The \$1,350,000 appropriation for encampment and maneuvers, Militia, is to be available to the end of the fiscal year 1912, instead of "until expended," and the Senate adds the following: "The Secretary of War is authorized, under requisition of the Governor of a state or territory or the commanding general of the Militia of the District of Columbia, to pay to the Q.M. General or such other officer of the Militia as may be duly designated and appointed for the purpose so much of its allotment under the annual appropriation authorized by Section 1661, R.S., as amended, as shall be necessary for the payment, subsistence, transportation and other expenses of such portion of the Organized Militia as may engage in encampments, maneuvers and field instruction with any part of the Regular Army at or near any military post or camp or lake or seacoast defense of the United States."

The Senate bill changes the language of the paragraph as to subsistence at the National Rifle Match as follows: "For supplying meals or furnishing commutation of rations to enlisted men of the Regular Army and the Organized Militia who may be competitors in the national rifle match: And provided further, That no competitor shall be entitled to commutation of rations in excess of \$1.50 per diem, and when meals are furnished no greater expense than that sum shall be incurred per man per diem for the period the contest is in progress."

Under "Quartermaster's Department," the clause providing that "hereafter, when an officer is separated from his authorized number of owned horses through the nature of the military service upon which employed, they shall not be deprived of forage, bedding, shelter, shoeing or medicines therefor because of such separation," the Senate adds: "And the Auditor for the War Department is authorized, under requisition of the Governor of a state or territory or the commanding general of the Militia of the District of Columbia, to pay to the Q.M. General or such other officer of the Militia as may be duly designated and appointed for the purpose so much of its allotment under the annual appropriation authorized by Section 1661, R.S., as amended, as shall be necessary for the payment, subsistence, transportation and other expenses of such portion of the Organized Militia as may engage in encampments, maneuvers and field instruction with any part of the Regular Army at or near any military post or camp or lake or seacoast defense of the United States."

Under the appropriation for horses this is added: "And provided further, That hereafter when a mounted officer is ordered to duty beyond the seas or to make a change of station in the United States in which the cost of transportation for his authorized number of owned horses exceeds the sum at the time allowed for that purpose in the Army Regulations, the Secretary of War is authorized, under such regulations in respect to inspection and valuation as he may prescribe, in his discretion to permit the purchase of said horses by the Quartermaster's Department, at a price not exceeding the average contract price paid for horses during the preceding fiscal year, the exact price to be fixed by a board of officers."

The Senate changes the construction of the paragraph appropriating for barracks and quarters without altering its essential provisions.

The appropriation for military post exchange is to "include repairs to buildings erected at private cost in the operation of the Act approved May 31, 1902."

Under "Transportation of the Army and Its Supplies," it is "Provided, That hereafter baggage in excess of regulation charge of station allowances may be shipped with such allowances, and reimbursement collected for transportation charges on such excess"; also that "hereafter transportation may be furnished for the authorized number of owned horses of an officer from point of purchase to his station, when he would have been entitled to and did not have his authorized number of owned horses shipped upon his last change of station, and when the cost of shipment does not exceed that from his old to his new station; and the Auditor for the War Department is authorized and directed to remove any suspensions or disallowances in the accounts of quartermasters

for the payment of such transportation heretofore furnished, and the Quartermaster General is authorized to repay to officers any sums collected from them in payment therefor."

The Senate strikes out the House bill's item "For repairs and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges and trails in the district of Alaska, \$100,000," and appropriates for the same purpose in the following language: "For the construction and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges and trails in the district of Alaska, to be expended under the direction of the Board of Road Commissioners described in Section 2 of an Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools and the care and support of insane persons in the district of Alaska, and for other purposes' approved Jan. 27, 1905, and to be expended conformably to the provisions of said Act, \$100,000, to remain available until the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912."

Reducing the appropriation for "Barracks and Quarters, Philippines" from \$750,000 to \$375,000, the limit of cost for officers' quarters is cut from \$12,000 to \$10,000 for a general; \$10,000 to \$7,500 for a colonel or officer above rank of captain; \$7,000 to \$5,000 for a captain, and to \$3,500 for officer of lower rank.

This paragraph is added to the item "Clothing and Equipage": "Hereafter all moneys arising from disposition of serviceable quartermaster's supplies or stores, authorized by law and regulations, shall remain available throughout the fiscal year following that in which the disposition was effected, for the purposes of that appropriation from which such supplies were authorized to be supplied at the time of the disposition."

Under the appropriation of \$525,000 for construction and repair of hospitals, it is provided that \$45,000 may be used at Fort Missoula, \$50,000 at Fort H. G. Wright, \$25,000 at Fort George Wright and \$25,000 at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C.

Under "Shooting Galleries and Ranges," it is provided that of the sum appropriated there may be used \$40,000 for a target range for the field training of the Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry branches of the U.S. Army, and for machine guns, including the construction of a concrete storehouse, portable railroad and improvements on camp sites for water and sanitation, on land authorized to be acquired near Sparta, Wis., and \$24,000 for the completion of rifle range of the military reservation of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

The Senate adds under "Engineer Equipment of Troops": "Hereafter whenever pressing obligations are required to be paid by a disbursing officer of the Engineer Department, and there is an insufficient balance to his official credit under the proper appropriation or appropriations for the purpose, he is authorized to make payment from the total available balance to his official credit, provided sufficient funds under the proper appropriation or appropriations have been allotted by the Chief of Engineers for the expenditure. When such disbursements are made the accounts of the disbursing officer shall show the charging of the proper appropriations, the balances under which will be adjusted by the disbursing officer on receipt of funds or by the accounting officers of the Treasury."

Appropriating for rifle contests, the following is added: "Ordnance contracts: Hereafter whenever contracts which are not to be performed within sixty days are made on behalf of the Government by the Chief of Ordnance, or by officers under him authorized to make them, and are in excess of \$500 in amount, such contracts shall be reduced to writing and signed by the contracting parties with their names at the end thereof. In all other cases contracts shall be prepared under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Chief of Ordnance. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to make such issues of ordnance and ordnance stores, from time to time, without charging the cost or value thereof, to the Governor of each state and territory and to the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, as are required to keep on hand a sufficient supply of arms and the necessary accoutrements and equipments therefor, of the model that may at the time of any issue be in use by the corresponding arm, corps or department of the Regular Army, for the use of the maximum number of Organized Militia authorized by law or regulations; such issues to remain the property of the United States and to be accounted for as now provided by law."

#### NATIONAL MILITIA BOARD.

At a meeting of the National Militia Board, Jan. 14-15, 1910, it was decided that it is not desirable to change the present method of apportioning to the states the appropriation under the Act of May 27, 1908.

With respect to the \$400,000 set aside out of the appropriation available under the Act of May 27, 1908, it was agreed that a reasonable portion could be properly used to equip new organizations after satisfactorily equipping and adequately taking care of existing organizations, and that, during the last quarter of the fiscal year, any balance remaining of the \$400,000 should be apportioned among the states on the basis provided for the apportionment of the main part of the appropriation.

The allotment of the funds for the joint camps of instruction should be determined by the Secretary of War. The board approves of the bill authorizing the issue of Militia Regulations, so as to provide for at least three months' membership in the Organized Militia before participation in a joint camp of instruction, instead of six. The board approves of the bills authorizing the issue of ordnance stores to the Militia, that to pay from the allotments the expense of encampments, etc., at military posts or camps, and that providing for such amendments to Articles of War 122 and 124 as shall establish an equitable and consistent relation in regard to precedence between the Army, Organized Militia and Volunteers. The board renews its formal approval of the proposed legislation (S. 2671) for necessary officers of the Army. This has the urgent and hearty support of the Militia, who will make every effort to secure its passage. In the opinion of the board it is desirable that the Division of Militia Affairs be made a permanent bureau of the War Department, after the plan of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department.

The board most heartily approves the instructional system which has been put into effect by the War Department in the past year, including camps for the instruction of medical officers and for other branches, and recommends that this system be extended to the fullest degree practicable. It is further recommended that a set of the more important blank forms used in the various supply departments, showing the most common errors, with the proper corrections noted thereon, be prepared and sent to the adjutants general of the several states, territories and the District of Columbia. It is recommended that paragraphs 18 and 19, of the Militia Regu-

lations, be modified so as to include aids of division and brigade commanders among those staff officers who may be appointed for staff duty from some staff corps or department or the line. The board recommends that the Infantry Drill Regulations be rewritten and not revised.

It is considered highly desirable that the regulations be greatly simplified. Taking every factor into consideration, it is believed that their adaptability to the needs of the Organized Militia and Volunteers should be the first consideration. The Infantry Drill Regulations should deal more with general principles and less with details. It is further believed that the value of the regulations would be enhanced if issued with a more detailed and better arranged index. The board recommends consideration of the question of the revision or rewriting of the Manual of Guard Duty, with a view to its simplification. An alphabetical list of ordnance stores, showing the class and sub-heading to which each article belongs, would facilitate making out proper returns. The board recommends a revision of the blanks used by the inspecting officers for the inspections of the Organized Militia and for making their returns of strength and property. It renews its former recommendation on the subject of the adoption of a definite military policy for the United States, with particular reference to a complete co-ordination of effort between the Regular Army and the Organized Militia, and a combined organization of the two branches for the first line of defense. It is again recommended that such steps be taken as will insure the adoption of a definite military policy. The proceedings of the board were approved by the Secretary of War Jan. 21, 1910, and direction was given that the necessary steps be taken to carry out the recommendations of the board, in so far as practicable.

#### CHANGES IN NATIONAL MATCHES.

As a result of the recommendations of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, which have been approved by the Secretary of War, the national rifle matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, which will be held next August, beginning Monday, Aug. 22, will present many new features of great interest to the shooting profession. It was agreed that the restrictions in regard to preliminary shooting on the range in force last year should be rescinded. The matches of the Ohio State Rifle Association and the National Rifle Association of America will be held prior to the National Matches, under arrangements to be made between these associations and the War Department. It is expected the mess will be placed under the direction of a Regular Army officer, Congress appropriating \$12,000 for the messing of the competitors.

Col. R. K. Evans, who has been executive officer of the last three National Matches, has been selected by Secretary Dickinson as executive officer for 1910, and the rules were amended to provide for two assistant executive officers, one of them to be from the Militia.

The National Board sustained the action of the executive officer in disqualifying the Naval Academy team at Camp Perry last year, but incorporated in its proceedings a paragraph from his report, in which Colonel Evans says: "The executive officer avails himself of this opportunity to state that there is nothing in this incident which can reflect in the slightest degree on the honor or good faith of the Naval Academy team." Colonel Evans also paid a high compliment to the team. The resolutions and quotation were forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy.

To prevent any possibility of a similar misunderstanding in the future, the rules relating to the arms used in the matches were revised so as to provide that "the trigger pull must always be at least three pounds. Rifle to be used as issued by the Ordnance Department, without alteration or modification of any kind or character whatsoever. A violation of this rule in any respect shall disqualify a team or competitor." A new provision authorizes the Ordnance Department to select star-gauged rifles "as of high grade as can be produced" for the use of teams and individuals in the National Matches. All the ammunition companies have been invited to submit bids for furnishing 1,000,000 rounds of .30 caliber, and a competitive test will be had, and the ammunition which is best will be selected for the matches. The Ordnance Department will compete with the private companies as last year. The allowance for preliminary practice was slightly increased.

The 800-yard range was cut out entirely from the national team and individual matches. Instead of the rapid fire being on a bull's-eye target, target "D" will be substituted for target "A." Target "D" carries the figure of a man prone, and a shot in the figure will count five, a shot below the figure four, and others three and two. The competitors will be lined up and fire by odd and even numbers, the former firing first. The pieces will be loaded, and when all are ready a signal will be given, and the targets will rise and remain in position for twenty seconds and then disappear. As the targets come up the competitors will sink to the ground, with one knee on the ground and an elbow on the other knee. The five shots must be fired, or otherwise each unexpected cartridge will count as a miss, and firing may be continued from the time the target appears until it disappears. Any competitor having a defective cartridge, a disabled piece or more than five hits on his target must fire again. Only "battle sights" may be used in rapid fire.

A similar change has been made in the rules for the skirmish runs. The skirmishers will be assembled at a point more than 600 yards from the targets. The magazines will be filled and one cartridge loaded therefrom. Firing will begin at 600 yards, and the targets will be run up and continue in sight for thirty seconds, during which two shots are fired, the competitor firing at will. The targets will then be withdrawn and the competitors advanced to 500-yard line, and two more shots will be fired, the targets appearing and disappearing as before. Three shots will be fired at the 400-yard and 350-yard firing point, and at the 300 and 200 yard points five shots are to be fired. At all ranges except 600 yards the battle sights will be used. As this will be the first time that disappearing targets have been used in the National Matches, the innovation will attract widespread attention, as it will furnish an unusually severe test of marksmanship.

The use of permanently affixed micrometers, orthoptic eyepieces, telescopic sights, spirit levels, temporary shades or other devices is forbidden, but competitors may use field glasses or small telescopes, such as might reasonably be carried as a part of a soldier's equipment. They may also use a micrometer and individual scorebook. The use of such lubricants as are not injurious to the rifle will be permitted.

An important change of a technical character has been made by the National Board in substituting the word

"revolver" for the word "pistol" wherever found in the rules. The ammunition for the National Revolver Match will be selected on the same lines as that for the rifle matches.

The classification in the National Team Match will be the same as last year, but based on the results of 1909. No change was made in the prize list, but the provision requiring the team making fifth place to drop two men and the sixth team to drop one man was stricken out.

#### ARMY INFLUENCE ON MANUFACTURES.

The experiment of sending an officer of the Government to inspect the manufacturing plants of Europe has been abundantly justified in the case of Capt. Godfrey L. Carden, U.S.R.C.S., who was assigned to duty as special agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor as the result of his experience while in charge of the government exhibit at the Buffalo Exhibition. Captain Carden has completed his detached duty, and has just been assigned to the command of the revenue cutter Manning, Astoria, Ore. Two of his reports have been published, covering his investigation of seventy-seven foreign plants, and a third report will complete his work. The reports published are illustrated by forty-two drawings of machinery and machine tools. The general conclusions of Captain Carden are that the United States manufacturers of high grade machine tools, who during the past decade and a half have easily led the world, have not cultivated the foreign market because they were overtaxed by the enormous demands of American manufacturing plants. We excel the foreigner, when we do excel him, by reason of superior technical knowledge, and to maintain our supremacy we should give proper attention to technical education. Our superiority is especially shown in the building of special machines. Captain Carden believes that if the German machine tool builders were able to specialize, as many American firms do, they would ere long be abreast of some of the leading designers of the United States. He says:

"Attention should be called to the excellent discipline in so many of the German plants, and for this fine discipline the real secret is probably to be found in the military system of the nation. It is the German army of to-day which is the great institution of learning for the mass of the people, and to thoroughly understand and appreciate German development the German army must be reckoned with. The German army teaches at the outset cleanliness, the proper care of the body, the use and development of physical strength. It teaches order and economy, self-respect and honesty. It teaches discipline, how to obey and how to command. It teaches deference for others, for one's superiors, one's equals and one's subordinates. It teaches justice and it teaches tact. It teaches good behavior and it teaches good manners. It teaches respect for those in authority and for one's government. It teaches patriotism, and it teaches love of country. All these lessons are not learned in consequence of mere military service, but, on the contrary, are the result of instruction carefully imparted in recitation rooms in classes presided over by non-commissioned and commissioned officers, in which the progress and development of each recruit is carefully noted and verified. And what is the result? The soldier leaves the army with a developed capacity for work. Many a country boy never knew what he had in him until it was brought out by that great institution for learning—the German army. And these soldiers on leaving the colors return to their own communities, and unconsciously impart to those around them that great lesson and truth which they learned so well in the army. Ask the German manufacturer who of all men make the best class of employees, and in the majority of cases the writer has heard the answer, 'the man from the army.'"

#### NAVY GUNNERY PRACTICE.

The following figures show the comparative gunnery efficiency as developed by the battleships and armored cruisers in the recent annual battle practice. This practice was held in the open sea at varying unknown ranges and speed of targets. Practices were held both day and night and with torpedoes, and the resulting scores show the combined efficiencies of the vessels at all forms of practice. Star ships are those vessels which attained 85 of the final merit of the pennant winner:

1. Vermont, pennant winner	48.703
2. Tennessee, star ship	44.908
3. Maryland, star ship	41.520
4. Virginia	35.534
5. West Virginia	30.924
6. Georgia	30.323
7. Louisiana	29.572
8. Washington	28.295
9. California	28.165
10. Pennsylvania	28.143
11. Minnesota	28.043
12. Ohio	26.761
13. Colorado	26.309
14. Montana	19.345
15. Rhode Island	18.815
16. Nebraska	15.804
17. Kansas	13.777
18. New York	13.743
19. New Jersey	12.994
20. Mississippi	12.700
21. Connecticut	11.669
22. South Dakota	10.826
23. New Hampshire	10.468
24. Wisconsin	8.929
25. Missouri	6.735
26. North Carolina	5.668
27. Idaho	0.591

The commanding officer and the executive, navigator and gunnery officers of the pennant winner and of star ships have received letters of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy for the high state of efficiency of the vessels to which they were attached. The names of these officers are:

Vermont, pennant winner—Capt. F. F. Fletcher; Comdr. F. Marble, executive; Lieut. Comdr. A. Althouse, navigator; Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Overstreet, gunnery officer.

Tennessee, star ship—Capt. B. A. Fiske; Lieut. Comdr. D. E. Dismukes, executive; Lieut. Comdr. P. N. Olmsted, navigator; Lieut. Comdr. M. J. McCormick, gunnery officer.

Maryland, star ship—Capt. J. C. Gillmore; Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Moffett, executive; Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Pollock, navigator; Lieut. R. W. Henderson, gunnery officer.

It is the intention of the Secretary of the Navy, as soon as the engineering efficiency competitions have been

put on a basis to show the comparative merit of the competing vessels, to combine gunnery efficiency, engineering efficiency and efficiency at signaling in deciding what vessel shall receive the pennant or trophy for battle efficiency in all departments.

#### PRESIDENT TAFT ON HUSTLING THE EAST.

In opening his speech to the Carabao, at Washington, Jan. 22, President Taft said of the speech of Senator Tillman, who preceded him: "After brother Tillman got to work the presiding officer looked to me like that farmer who yoked himself with a heifer, and when they started down the hill, overcome with the error he had made, said, 'Here we come, damn our fool souls, won't somebody stop us?' I don't know whether he has struck the bottom yet or not, but in the interest of humanity I am going to do the best I can to head off that team. Now, my friend, the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, I have known well, have been glad to know, have been honored by his friendship, and I want to assure you that he is a good deal better fellow than you sometimes think from what he says. He is not always one who sits and talks, thinking about the race question, and miscegenation and amalgamation, and that sort of thing. He does have other thoughts, but when he gets on his feet and starts on that slippery subject it requires a good deal of force, or a good deal of poise, to keep him from going further than he really wanted to go himself."

The President concluded his speech as follows: "There is one other thought that I wanted to give you, and that was in relation to the carabao. He, too, received, I must say, unmerited condemnation from my friend the Senator, not for lack of sympathy with the dumb beast, but again for lack of opportunity of observation. There is no animal that is the friend of the Filipino like the carabao. He moves slowly; he moves deliberately, but he moves always in the right direction, and he gets there after a time without respect to obstacles. It is unwise in dealing with the Filipino, or in dealing with anything in the tropics, to suppose that you are going to make headway suddenly. The carabao represents the right policy in working out the problems in the East, and I congratulate you on having selected that animal as an indication that you know how to accomplish things in the Philippines. Ill as I was in 1902 for three or four months, and confined to my bed in the First Reserve Hospital in the Philippines, Mrs. Moses sent me a full set of Kipling's volumes, and in the headnote to one of the chapters entitled 'Naulahka,' I found a verse that gave me a great deal of consolation, and if I can remember it I want to recite it as a justification for your selection of this animal as typical of your policy and our policy and our hopes and yours in the Philippines: "Now it is not good for the Christian man to hustle the

Aryan brown;  
For the Aryan smiles and the Christian riles, and he  
wreathes the Christian down;  
And the end of the fight is a tombstone white, with the  
name of the late deceased,  
And the epitaph dear, 'A fool lies here who tried to hustle  
the East.'

#### THE GULF BETWEEN THE AVIATION SCHOOLS.

In the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., for the last fiscal year, is a paper on "The Present Status of Military Aeronautics," by Major George O. Squier, Signal Corps, U.S.A. With the sanguine eye of the scientific enthusiast this officer is able to see a future for air navigation which inspires him to say, "The universal highway is at last to be made available for the uses of mankind, with its consequent influence upon our modes of life and thought."

In the same report P-R. Jourdain, general secretary of the Aero Club, Vichy, France, takes up one of the frequently disputed points in regard to aerial navigation, that of the importance of the part played by the wind. He asserts that, so far as the aeroplane is concerned, this is reduced to the minimum. As a matter of fact, the governing feature of an aeroplane is the speed of the machine itself against the air. If the air produces a pressure that is negative, or of no effect at all, it will influence only the horizontal displacement of the machine; the vertical displacement will depend always on the speed of the aeroplane itself. If the speed of the wind blowing against the machine is equal to the machine's own speed, the aeroplane will rise, but will not advance; it will fly, but will be stationary in the air. If there is no opposing wind, the machine will move horizontally at a rate equal to its own speed; if the wind blows in the direction the machine is going, the rate of advance of the aeroplane will be the sum of its own speed and of the speed of the wind. In applying the principle of the inclined plane, instead of lifting directly the total weight of the machine, it is necessary to bring into play a force proportional to one-eighth or one-fifth of this weight. Three movements are to be guarded against in the aeroplane, pitching, rolling and a tendency to veer unexpectedly. The question of transverse and longitudinal equilibrium has long troubled aviators, and has divided them into two schools—those who favor the system of governed longitudinal equilibrium and those who prefer automatic longitudinal equilibrium. We hear much about the types of monoplane and biplane, and M. Jourdain explains that the latter type is preferred by some because with equal surface the biplane is much easier to construct, especially when rigid surfaces are sought. The biplanes are also more compact than the monoplanes, and permit the use of an equal area of wing surface with only half the spread. Equilibrium is more easily maintained in a biplane.

The essayist tells how the Voisins experimented to learn the proper form of planes. For several years they tried a powerful electric fan, capable of generating a very swift current of air, in front of which they placed linen surfaces mounted on frames with various curves. They weighted these and then measured the reaction of the air current on the surfaces. This method of experiment led them to select the degree of curve adopted on all their machines, particularly those for Delagrange and Farman. These Voisin brothers M. Jourdain calls the creators of the science of aviation in France, a belief that would hardly be formed from seeing the frequent mention in the press of others, such as Latham, Bleriot, Farman, etc. The school of governed equilibrium relies upon the pilot of the machine to overcome by constant maneuvering any movements out of the line of perfect balance by means of a movable rudder. Those who belong to the school of automatic equilibrium depend upon a form of machine which will automatically retain its position of equilibrium through great longitudinal spread. The

Voisins are the leading exponents of this school, while the Wrights represent the governing pilot school. As soon as a better motor is developed, M. Jourdain thinks, the French school may get as good results as the American, but he sees no hope of an agreement between the two schools. The Wright school has realized a machine whose flight is analogous to that of a bird, while the Voisin followers are arriving nearer to the form of flight of an arrow.

The question of the fate of one whose motor should stop in midair is answered by the Signal Corps officer, who says that if the motor stops, say at a height of 300 feet, it would have at least 1,500 or 1,800 feet to descend in, not only directly in front, but to the right or the left. The machine would therefore be in the center of a circle of at least three-fifths of a mile in diameter, and he thinks it would be quite extraordinary if a suitable landing place could not be found within such limits. As one reads this paper, which was prepared before the startling feats of 1909 had been accomplished, one is forced to the conclusion that the future of the aeroplane depends upon the perfecting of the motor, and that if a great advance in motor construction arrive so will there come a great advance in man-flying.

At the Los Angeles (Cal.) aviation meet, on Jan. 19, Paulhan, the French flier, took his wife up in the machine and made a cross-country flight of twenty-two miles, part of this being over the ocean for the distance of half a mile. So sure was the aviator of the working of his aeroplane that he scorned to take lifebuoys for use in case he fell into the sea. On his return he was made a hero of by the crowd, and then he took up several passengers, one after the other, as if he were running an aerial bus. Among these passengers were Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Signal Corps, U.S.A., William Randolph Hearst and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop, wife of the president of the American Aero Club. Lieutenant Beck on his trip took dummy bombs and attempted to drop them on a measured space. He was not successful in placing the bombs within the square marked, but they did not land far away. The height, of course, was not sufficiently great to give a good idea of what could be done in real war, as at the height which the machine attained riflemen could easily have picked off the aviator.

The International Bureau of Peace at Brussels has addressed to the governments of all countries a proposal to adopt and extend to dirigibles and aeroplanes the provision of the First Hague Conference, forbidding the dropping of explosives from aerostats during war. This clause expired by limitation after five years. Advises from Cologne say that a passenger service between Hamburg and London with monster Zeppelin balloons is to be established. The airships would be 984 feet long and about 85 feet in diameter.

#### ADMIRAL VON KOESTER ON DISARMAMENT.

Before the German Navy League, Grand Admiral von Koester, president of the league and well known to Americans as the naval representative of Emperor William at the recent Hudson-Fulton celebration, and a man who has filled all the highest posts open to a German naval officer, said of the question of naval disarmament:

"I have recently been much occupied with this question. I have read with interest the articles published on the subject, and I have not found one that offered anything which might serve as a handle to any practical proposal that we ought to disarm. In the first place, we will take the doctrine that only the absolutely stronger can disarm. He, however, will not do so. Then the vanquished can disarm. About the hardest condition which the conqueror can impose is when he says to the vanquished 'disarm.' And we Germans know best of all what that means when we remember the beginning of the nineteenth century, when we remember the hate and bitterness compulsory disarmament then created. We now come to the third principle—international disarmament. That sounds very pretty, but what does it mean? An international disarmament among all nations? It must necessarily apply to all nations, for we do not build our fleet against a single enemy, but against anyone who wants to tackle us, and therefore there must be an international agreement among all peoples. Do you believe that this is at all possible?"

The Admiral said, in conclusion:

"For such a purpose there would have to be a permanent congress, which would be perpetually calculating in this fashion: 'From to-day you have the right to build so many ships. Now you may build another torpedo-boat, because your economic interests have grown, your exports have risen so and so much.' For me international disarmament is wholly dark idea, upon which I am entirely unable to procure any enlightenment."

"There is a fourth principle of disarmament—disarmament based on alliances. Now, if one wants an ally, one must be up to the alliance standard of power. To comply with that rule a nation must bring something with it into the alliance—an army or a fleet. If it has neither, and brings nothing with it, then it is not worth acceptance as an ally. But even if one were willing to take an ally, that would not relieve one of one's own duty, of the need of spending money on an army and a fleet, for alliances are not of eternal duration. Alliances appear to-day and are gone to-morrow, and the political horizon changes constantly from day to day; to-day sunshine, to-morrow blackest darkness. But how does this fact appear in relation to the development of a fleet? A fleet is so complicated a machine that it takes decades—I may say half a century—to bring one to full and entire development. Even if ships can be quickly built, the organization, the building up of the system, is a thing that requires many years. Therefore, even in the case of an alliance, one would still have, in order to provide for the eventuality of fresh complications, to build and arm a fleet to carry it to its full developments."

#### HONORS TO THE "STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."

The General Staff appear to be still somewhat confused on the subject of saluting. The confusion began soon after our occupation of the Philippines, where, as an object lesson to Spaniards, Filipinos and other benighted foreigners, elaborate and previously unheard of honors were ordered to be paid to "The Star-Spangled Banner." Since then the War Department has authorized several changes in the manner of saluting. The variety of ways in which sentries may now be facing as the flag is lowered is perplexing enough to send an inexperienced soldier to the lunatic asylum. There appear to be several other points wherein "doctors disagree"—where the text leads to one interpretation and the War Department directs another. For instance, saluting distance is defined to be thirty paces; therefore many officers—good ones too—teach sentries that officers need

not be saluted who cross their posts at a greater distance than this. But the practice at West Point has been for half a century to salute a crossing officer even at the very opposite end of the sentry post, and the War Department three years ago made a decision sustaining this method. Cir. No. 8, Division of Militia Affairs, does not appear to have been accepted as authority by the tactical department at West Point, by the commanding officers of the eastern garrisons, or even by all the eastern militia commands. Emanating from the Division of Militia Affairs, West Point ignores it. So do eastern Regulars. The wording of the first paragraph explains this: "The following instructions . . . the Organized Militia," etc. And yet the Department virtually refers to this as authority for all. As the matter is left by Cir. 87, W.D., the complications are about doubled.

The most serious of these complications, in so far as the Organized Militia are concerned, arises as to the exact interpretation of Section 2 of the circular. The Organized Militia, throughout the indoor period, hold the ceremony of "parade" in armories, and on these occasions "retreat" is assumed, and "The Star-Spangled Banner" played as contemplated in Section 2 of the circular, as well as in Section 7 of Par. 477, I.D.R. It is not always practicable to lower a flag on such occasions, although "part of the ceremony is the playing of 'The Star-Spangled Banner.'" Hence, the question arises in the Organized Militia as to the proper form of salute under conditions which in their case may be defined as normal; that is, whether Section 1 or Section 2 is appropriate under such circumstances. It would seem that sufficient respect would be shown to the flag should officers and enlisted men, either in or out of ranks, and either in or out of doors, be required to stand at attention during the playing of the air. Such an amendment would at least serve to simplify what is now a most complicated and perplexing rule, appertaining, as it does, to a matter in which every soldier takes a personal pride.

#### DEFENSE OF CHESAPEAKE BAY.

We referred last week to the remarks of Major Mason M. Patrick, C.E., U.S.A., on the subject of additional defenses for Chesapeake Bay. In this speech Major Patrick further said: "My personal interest in this matter is enhanced by the fact that if an artificial island and additional fortifications are built near the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, it may fall to my lot to do the actual work; there will undoubtedly be many novel engineering problems, and it will be interesting to attempt to solve them. It is most probable that many foreigners are better acquainted with the strength and the weakness of our defenses than are the majority of our own people. It is best then to face the situation as it actually exists, to understand our own deficiencies, and to go resolutely about the cure for them."

"In actual war it would be folly to tie our fleet to our own shores to wait the coming of hostile vessels; even if such a policy were advocated, we have not, nor can we have, a Navy large enough to defend adequately all the important points along our whole coast line on both oceans and the gulf, and hence we must have land defenses, properly located and strong enough to meet any attack which may be brought against them. There is still another point. While we are justly proud of our Navy, and while we do not believe it will ever be defeated, yet we should not fail to prepare for even this contingency. Then, too, in a battle some of our vessels will undoubtedly be damaged and there will be needed harbors where, in absolute safety, these ships can repair, refit and make ready again to meet the enemy. This, too, makes coast defenses an absolute necessity."

"The only land defenses now in this vicinity are at Fort Monroe. Now, the maximum effective range of the guns at Fort Monroe is about eight miles. Drawing a circle with Monroe as a center and with an eight-mile radius, it is readily apparent that an enemy's vessel can enter Chesapeake Bay, can lie at anchor within the capes, or can proceed up the bay without being in the slightest danger from the guns at Fort Monroe."

"We can easily concentrate large bodies of troops in the vicinity of Chesapeake Bay, supply them and transport them by rail and by water to any threatened point. When our intercoastal waterway is constructed we can send an army by water, north or south, from Chesapeake Bay on swift vessels and safe from any naval attack by an enemy. How important this is may be gathered from what happened during the Spanish War, when our Army was held for days near Tampa owing to the fear that the Spanish squadron might attack and destroy our transports."

"An active enemy, if permitted to enter the bay, would find therein much of which he could take advantage, and many opportunities to inflict very serious injury upon us. His ships could lie in sheltered havens, refit and coal, and his landing parties could raid our shores, landing under the ships' guns secure supplies, and even threaten some of our existing fortifications. The Lusitania and the Mauretania are probably the swiftest of their class of vessels, but there are others as large and others still larger building or to be built. The Lusitania alone can carry 10,000 men with all their munitions of war, and, if unopposed, can land them on our coast in less than one week. More than one foreign Power has available a fleet of transports, swift vessels all, which can carry at one time over 100,000 men. You all know the ease with which the destination of a hostile expedition can be concealed. You remember for how long a time we were in ignorance of the whereabouts of Cervera's fleet. In these days of wireless telegraphy it would be somewhat easier to give warning of an approaching attack if our fleet and swift cruisers were intact, but the ocean is wide and trackless, and a skilful foe might possibly evade them."

"Of course, it would be a dangerous proceeding to attempt to send large bodies of troops in transports across the ocean while our fleet was able to attack such an expedition—witness the disaster to some of the Japanese transports which were sunk by the Russian navy—but we must provide even for the remote possibility of our fleet being defeated and the control of the ocean being held by a powerful foe. Possibly you remember that the maneuvers last summer in Massachusetts were predicated upon the assumption that the effectiveness of our Navy had been destroyed, and you will also recall how easily and in what great numbers the Japanese did transport troops to Manchuria after they had obtained control of the sea. Remember, too, how promptly a blow can be struck after the formal declaration of war. With all these facts in mind, it is not an unnecessary precaution to guard against an attack in strength by the land forces of a foreign enemy."

"Men and war material can be landed but slowly and with difficulty on an exposed seashore, but in the sheltered waters of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries

are ideal landing places, and once entrance between the capes is effected an enemy could be disembarked within a few hours' march of Norfolk, Baltimore or Washington. Of course, it may be argued that our own Army should take care of such an invading force, but here the element of time enters. Our Regular Army, all told, comprises less than 80,000 men, and much of this force is in the Philippines, while the remainder in the United States is scattered from one end of the country to the other. You can imagine something of the length of time it would take to concentrate an effective force against an enemy and something of the injury his army could inflict before we could oppose him. Even if we count upon the National Guard, how long do you think it would take to assemble 50,000 of them, in fighting trim, ready to defend Norfolk or Baltimore. Some hours at least, some days more probably, and in even a few hours an active enemy could do us most serious damage.

"If you representatives of the great municipalities and the great enterprises lying near Chesapeake Bay are convinced of the necessity for these additional defenses to secure you against danger in time of war, if you exert yourselves sufficiently to bring this home to your representatives, and, if Congress will grant the necessary funds, you may rest assured that the weakness which has been pointed out will be cured, and, no matter what the force that comes against us, we shall be ready to give a good account of ourselves, and without the slightest fear of the result."

#### EUREKA!

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"To insure a ready flow of promotion."

Let go! We have the cat by the ears and cannot sling the tail. Take a grip on the tail and reverse the process.

Retire all officers at sixty-two, and make it a condition that no officer shall serve in the grade of major general more than four years or in the grade of brigadier general more than six years. Let the selection for appointment in these grades be from the grade next below. This takes care of those abnormal instances where a man too young for the rank and too big for his boots gets a lift out of all proportion to his service, or, it may be, his merits.

Next, provide an inefficiency list, and through the medium of a board of five ranking officers in each branch of the Service run out five per cent. of the whole number in each arm. Brand them as they deserve, and let it be with a big, big "D." But, for Heaven's sake! don't brand the whole retired list by the leavening process at present suggested. How any sane man of the grade of, say, captain or lieutenant can complacently reckon on the good that may come to him by the proposed elimination processes one cannot see. What an argument! "We shall have a retired list which, although three times as large as at present, will cost no more to maintain."

Think of this, good, easy man. Think of your percentage of pay proper to effect this saving, and, more than all, think of the disgrace it will be to be carried on a list that will necessitate an explanation in each case as to the reason you are one of that list. The remedy of present evils might be effected by a process not dissimilar to that now in vogue in the Navy, if, indeed, the purpose be merely to increase the flow of promotion.

It is to offer increase of one grade to all those (within restricted limits) who desire to retire on three-quarters pay, and if the yearly proportion cannot be obtained by volition above the remainder out, but with the advanced grade and pay as a bonus.

Within a few years, under the methods here proposed, matters may right themselves, and this more especially in the event of war—a contingency ever present and not to be ignored.

X. Y. Z.

#### INFELICITIES OF TROPICAL SERVICE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

An article appeared in your JOURNAL more than a year ago in which the writer stated that the real reason for the discontent of the Army in the tropics is the shortness of the tour. Think of the absurdity of that! And yet he signed himself "Experience." Such statements show the misconceptions that some people have who have never been out of Manila except on pleasure trips or inspecting tours. About the same time an article appeared in the A.M.A. Journal (May 30, 1908), by C. L. G. Anderson, which, while not written for the Army particularly, contains much of vital interest to all Americans serving in the tropics. It is well worth reading. Speaking of this misconception of the Service, he says: "Reports by chiefs of service and premature gushing letters are equally misleading. The chiefs live under the best conditions, and make frequent visits to the States or other temperate regions; official and other anticipated inspections do not view usual conditions, and never the worst." How true that is, as all of us in the Philippines who have taken part in these wild, almost hysterical, days of preparation for a new department or division commander can say. And, after all, he spends but a few hours in the post, and rushes on to the next. It is these "chiefs" who determine the length of the tour, and what can they know of the actual conditions?

We are all familiar with the literature on the effects of tropical light and heat, which undoubtedly exert a marked influence, but to me (in my sixth year of service in the provinces) there are worse influences than heat and light. One of them is the terrible monotony of it all: day after day and month after month, with a variation of but a few degrees in the thermometer; the same green foliage, the same scanty flowers, the same squawking parrots and crowing gamecocks. Then the food: look at the beef, beef, beef, roast and steak, the year-around. Some of the fruits are delicious, when you can get them; but what is there to take the place of our luscious peaches and pears, plums and apricots, strawberries and cherries (of course, we can get all these in cans)?

Another evil effect of this climate is the constant high "relative humidity" which makes the usual tropical heat doubly unbearable. Its effects are forced upon our attention so frequently by the obstinate catarrhs we encounter and the necessity for rushing a consumptive to the States on the first boat, as well as in the great difficulty of preventing mildew of all cloth goods. Sometimes our wives are driven almost into neurasthenia by this bane of a good housekeeper's existence.

A further point of great importance to the Army is the moral influence of the tropics. The mental deterioration brought about by the depressing effects tends to cause

an indifference to ethical standards, a lowering of ideals and makes contact with these people, whose morals are not of the best, a grave danger. Then, too, the separation of families works a great hardship. How many of our wives remain in the States or return after a short stay, either because they cannot stand the climate or to look after the education of the children, necessitating not only the expense of two establishments, but the separation of husband and wife, which ends too often in a disrupted family. The greater desire for alcohol and the more frequent yielding to this desire, in order to cure homesickness or relieve the monotony, are also a menace to officers and men.

Finally, we are so far away from all our home ties and the great world in general, with all its activities and progress, and there is absolutely nothing to take the place of it. After all this is a mere existence, and it seems almost criminal for so many of our young men to be compelled to spend the majority of the years of their youth under such conditions.

No, if we must come out here, keep us two years, and then give us a chance to recuperate a few years in "God's country." It seems to me that the matter of expense is a small item compared with the loss of life and impairment of health, which is necessarily incurred by long service in the tropics.

MEDICO.

#### BATTLE MOUNTAIN SANITARIUM.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

My attention has been called to your reference to Major Brewster's report of an inspection of the Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, S.D., published Jan. 22, 1910. The official records of the sanitarium show that the total number of soldiers suffering from tuberculosis admitted was 139, and the number improved 90, .6475+ per cent.

Considering the character of the cases that have been admitted to the sanitarium for treatment, many of which were suffering from tuberculosis in advanced stages, the results obtained are good. The climate is not as severe as the reference to "forty degrees below zero" suggests. The winters are not severe and it rarely happens that the thermometer drops to forty degrees below. The reports of the Weather Bureau show that the mean seasonal temperature for December, January and February is twenty-seven degrees, whereas that for Leavenworth, Kas., is shown to be twenty-six degrees and Chicago twenty-two degrees. The atmospheric conditions at Hot Springs, S.D., are such that even when the temperature drops to zero or below it is not felt as severely as at other places where the humidity is greater. Ample facilities are provided at the sanitarium for housing soldiers who are cared for there, and none are required to stay in the open air during cold weather against their will.

Under date of Jan. 25, 1910, the governor and surgeon of the sanitarium, in a report relative to the condition of patients suffering from tuberculosis and the facilities for their care, states: "During the coldest weather of the present winter, in the new tuberculosis cottage, no patient has used more than seven to ten blankets. While the temperature has been as low as eighteen degrees below zero, there was only one day that complaint was made of suffering from cold. The patients in this cottage are well pleased, satisfied in every way and getting along nicely. They have gained in weight from six to twenty-five pounds each." The criticism of the location as a suitable one for the treatment of tuberculosis is evidently the result of lack of information in regard to this subject. Successful results are obtained at several places in the United States where the winters are much colder than Hot Springs, S.D., notably Maine, northern New York and Minnesota.

J. W. WADSWORTH, President Board of Managers. Geneseo, N.Y., Jan. 29, 1910.

[What we said about the Battle Mountain Sanitarium was not in the way of comment, but as a record of the statements of Major A. W. Brewster, inspecting officer, who made his report to the Inspector General. The exact words of Major Brewster's report were as follows (page 37): "It is earnestly recommended that tuberculosis patients be not in any case sent to this sanitarium. They do not appear to improve there, and in most cases they get worse. Patients sleeping in the tuberculosis ward during the winter, where there is no heat and where the thermometer falls to forty degrees below zero, it is said, were covered at times with eighteen blankets. If this sanitarium cannot be run with advantage as a hospital for rheumatic and kindred diseases, there is, in my opinion, no excuse for its existence." It will thus be seen that we confined our article entirely to quotations from the official report.—EDITOR.]

#### QUARTERS FOR NON-COM. STAFF OFFICERS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is perhaps too much to expect that the non-commissioned staff officers, like the soldiers in barracks, shall be provided with special rooms for cooking, for eating, for sleeping and for recreation; but it is entirely feasible without any expense to the Treasury to so plan the non-commissioned staff officers' quarters as to enable their occupants to observe the ordinary customs of civilization.

The N.C.S. quarters as now constructed contain one room and kitchen on the first floor, and two bedrooms and a bath on the second floor. Obviously, therefore, it is necessary for their occupants either to eat as well as cook in the kitchen, or to use the sitting room as a dining room also. With thoughtful consideration (?) the kitchen sink, with its plumbing fixtures, has been located at one end of the kitchen, and the cooking range and boiler at the other. Both these necessary adjuncts to domestic economy could easily be placed alongside each other at the same end of the kitchen, thereby making it possible to separate, by means of a screen or partition, the cooking from the eating section of the kitchen. It may sound incredible, but there are some non-commissioned staff officers who do not care to have their dining tables jammed against a sink or cooking range.

While on the subject of N.C.S. quarters it may not be out of place to mention the fact that, although the supply of permanent furniture for officers' quarters and mess rooms has now reached the stage where curtain poles are being installed, not a single article of furniture of any description has yet been provided for the N.C.S. quarters. The Army appropriation act is so worded that such action would doubtless long since have been

taken were any other interests concerned than those of enlisted men only. (Vide G.O. No. 49, W.D., 1909, p. 16, Regular Supplies, and p. 43, Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipment.) N.C.S. quarters are built from the general appropriation "Barracks and Quarters," and it seems that the authority for supplying barracks with garrison equipment, bunks, chairs, etc., could easily be extended to the N.C.S. quarters, without running foul of the Auditor.

QUARTERS.

#### TO STIMULATE THE ZEAL OF SUBALTERNS.

Fort Davis, Alaska, Dec. 1, 1909.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to the matter of the promotion of second lieutenants of Infantry after five years' service, it seems to me that an idea suggested by one of the older officers of the Army would be an excellent one to incorporate into the scheme. That is, to do away with the designation of first and second lieutenants, and simply to designate all as lieutenants; those with less than five years' commissioned service as lieutenants of the second class; those with more than five years' commissioned service as lieutenants. Give the present pay of a second lieutenant to lieutenants of the second class, and give all other lieutenants the present pay of a first lieutenant. Such a system would not only be a great stimulant and encouragement for the young second lieutenants of the Army, but it would tend to bring back to the Army the regimental esprit de corps which, since doing away with regimental promotion, has to a certain extent been lost. For would it not be just as well to have all of the lieutenants of a regiment, lieutenants or lieutenants of the second class, as to have half one and half the other? Their relative rank in the regiment and their lineal rank in the Infantry list would not be influenced in any way.

With such a system every officer, after five years' commissioned service, would draw the pay of a first lieutenant, an amount that is necessary at that time for his own comfort, and an amount that he is worth to the Government at that time if he ever will be worth it in his life. Such a system would also keep practically every officer in the same regiment during his service as a lieutenant, and would probably bring most officers back to their old regiment upon being promoted to captains. What that would mean to the Service and to our regiments only those know who belonged to the "old army."

T. W. HAMMOND, 2d Lieut., 22d Inf.

#### FEMININE HORSEMANSHIP.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Reading in your issue of Jan. 22 about Mrs. Barnette, wife of Col. George Barnette, U.S.M.C., accompanying her husband on his ninety-mile riding test, recalls a long ride taken by another Marine officer's wife, which has never been recorded and may be of interest. Although a little more strenuous than the ride above referred to, either one makes the complaints we sometimes hear about a ride of ninety miles in three days being a hardship seem rather frivolous.

A short time before the Army of Cuban Pacification left Cuba, 1st Lieut. William E. Parker, U.S.M.C., accompanied by Mrs. Parker, rode across the island, from the south to the north coast and return in what is considered very short time, when it is remembered that the road was simply a rough trail through the woods over half the distance, and that many streams had to be forded.

Starting at Santa Cruz del Sur at noon on Nov. 21, the distance of forty miles to Contramaestra was accomplished at 10:30 that night. The next day they rode to Camaguey, where a stop was made to change horses and procure refreshment, and then continued on to Limones, at the entrance to the pass through the Cubitas Mountains, where they arrived at seven p.m. and made camp for the night, having covered forty miles that day. The third day thirty miles were made, bringing them to their destination at four p.m., Nov. 23, the decrease in speed being due to the fact that most of the trail was through heavy timber, and over ten miles of it was under water. The whole distance covered was one hundred and ten miles, and the time consumed was fifty-two hours, or twenty-eight and a half hours of actual riding. After a rest of two days the return trip was made in practically the same time, notwithstanding the riding for one whole day was in a pouring rainstorm.

CONSTANT READER.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, attorneys and counselors at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Granted week ending Jan. 11—Mixing machine for explosives, Herbert Talley; firearm, William H. Gates; guard or deflector for firearms, Henry B. Feibiger; firearm sight, George R. Henkel; recoil gun, Thomas C. Johnson; sighting apparatus for guns, Charles E. Schneider and Emile Rimailho; apparatus for submarine signaling, Edward C. Wood; trigger lock, Robert A. Moore. Granted week ending Jan. 18—Torpedo boat, H. Maxim; machine for perforating and forming cellular powder grains, H. Maxim; device for locking the breech blocks of repeating shotguns, Frederick Hardy; safety device for breech actions of small arms, Joseph Tambour; breech loading gun, Charles P. E. Schneider and Emile Rimailho; machinery or apparatus for dividing gelatinous gunpowder into particles or grains, George H. Wadsworth. Week ending Jan. 25—Process for manufacturing armor plates for protecting ships and other steel objects, Federico Giolitti; firearm, Thomas Consentino; repeating firearm, Theodore Montenay; safety device for firearms, John M. Browning; sighting apparatus for guns, Charles P. E. Schneider and Emile Rimailho; magazine pistol, Charles A. Patti.

Apropos to the woven wire construction of fire-control masts, the London Engineer says: "Complaints are again being raised in United States naval circles against the lattice-work type of mast adopted in the Michigan and Delaware classes on account of the vibration experienced in the fire-control platforms. This, as we remarked at the time of their adoption, was the original defect. The argument is put forward against masts of any kind, that range finding can be done equally well from a lower position, and though this view is apparently adopted in Germany as well—to judge from the photographs of the Nassau class—it is not borne out by experience in the Royal navy, especially as regards large caliber guns."

The desire to render suitable honor officially to Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, U.S.N., for his achievement in making the journey to the North Pole seems likely not to be realized in the immediate future owing mainly to embarrassments encountered in the matter of rank. When Senator Hale recently sought to have a resolution of thanks passed by Congress the proposition met with opposition in the Senate Naval Committee, which could not be overcome without creating a public controversy that would detract greatly from the effort to recognize the voyager's achievement. It is now proposed by Congressman Amos A. Allen, of the Portland district in Maine, in which Mr. Peary has his home and his legal residence, to advance him to the rank and pay of a rear admiral. A bill (H.R. 19971) was introduced in the House on Feb. 2, which would make Peary a rear admiral as an additional number and retire him. This effort is made to avoid having Mr. Peary ordered to duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, which has been determined on during the past week. It is understood that there is opposition at the Navy Department to this course independently of the probability that opposition would promptly develop in the Senate when the matter should get before that body. There is no doubt that the services of the discoverer of the North Pole should be properly recognized by the country, but they are not of a nature to entitle him to the position of a rear admiral in the Navy, which should indicate an experience and training he can make no claim to. He will promote his own interests and those of the Navy by returning to duty, trusting to receive in some other form than that of naval promotion the reward to which he has established a claim, which cannot be questioned. We observe that Mr. Peary has made a proposition to the National Geographic Society, which, if accepted, will mean that an American expedition will be on its way to discover the unconquered South Pole next fall.

As was promised last July, when the canteen in the Navy was taken over by the Navy Department, ample provision is to be made for an entertainment fund for the men. Orders are being prepared directing that profit of fifteen per cent. be allowed on all goods sold in the canteens, this amount to be set apart as a fund for the use of the men in their athletic contests, baseball, moving pictures, concerts, minstrel shows, water carnivals and all similar entertainments that are so dear to the heart of the sailor man at sea and in port. Since the G.O. 25 went into force, placing the canteens under official control, the amounts paid by the Department for existing stocks of goods have been held for entertainment funds on the various ships. Fifteen per cent. per quarter was allowed to be used in this way, and thus the aggregate amounts produced by the purchase of stocks would in due course have provided entertainment funds for a period of eighteen months, or two years. It is estimated that the purchase funds will be ample on all ships to provide entertainment money until July 1, 1910, and on many ships it will last for nearly a year longer. But where there is a prospect of the exhaustion of these funds the profit applied by the new order will automatically begin to create a new fund in sufficient time to avoid any dearth of money for entertainments.

No branch of the Service is doing more for rifle practice than the U.S. Marine Corps. Major Gen. G. F. Elliott, commanding the Marine Corps, has taken an active interest in training the marines to shoot, and the progress made by the corps in the past few years is largely due to his sympathy and intelligent direction, coupled with the active co-operation of the officers and men of the corps. The unusual interest taken by all connected with this branch of the Service has been evidenced in many ways, one of the most striking examples being in the disposition of the prize money won by the teams and the officers. Whenever a money prize is captured it goes into fund to further rifle shooting. Thus, about a year ago the Marine Corps was able to announce that from this fund, supplemented by personal contributions of the officers, it was able to present to the National Rifle Association for perpetual competition a massive solid silver trophy costing over \$1,500. Since then more money has accumulated, and when the new Marine Corps range near Indian Head, Md., is ready for competitions there will be sufficient funds to provide for several trophies worth winning.

The task of shaping the Navy Personnel bill is progressing steadily under the charge of the General Board, and the many details incident to a measure of such importance and extent are being gradually brought into proper arrangement. When completed the bill will be submitted to President Taft for his consideration, and probably before it is sent to Congress, accompanied by a special message, the whole proposition will have the benefit of the consideration and advice of Attorney General Wickersham. It has been stated on good authority during the past week that the President, notwithstanding his approval of the measure in the tentative form in which it was submitted to him by the Secretary of the Navy, has come to have some misgivings as to the wisdom of entrusting a legislative measure having for its purpose the betterment of either the Army or the Navy to the tempestuous conditions that beset Congress this session. In fact, the report was so persistent at one time that it was said that the President had announced his determination not to send the bill to Congress this session. The statement has had no official confirmation, however, and it may be accepted that when the President has given the bill that he is preparing full consideration he will then, and not sooner, make a decision in the matter.

Tentative work is proceeding on plans for battleships to be authorized by Congress this winter, and when the program is finally known no great delay will occur before the type of ship to be constructed will be determined. It is certain that the present type selected by President Roosevelt for the Wyoming and Arkansas will be adhered to in any event. This pattern of ship is still without an equal in the navies of the world for fighting strength and efficiency. The six turrets on the median line, with their two high-powered rifles, all of which can be massed in broadside fire, are distinctly an American design, and their adoption marks the building of what may be called the new navy. The feeling is strong in Congress that a 30,000-ton ship should be the next thing to be undertaken, and the disposition is now to concentrate support on a program that will include one such

ship at least. Of course, the 30,000-ton battleship would carry fourteen-inch guns, and the recent tests of the rifle of that caliber authorized by Congress last year sufficiently demonstrates the feasibility of arming the coming double Dreadnought with guns of that size.

Only nineteen vessels were lost in 1909, according to the report of Lloyds, as against 29 in 1908, 29 in 1907, 34 in 1906 and 52 in 1905. Of the 1909 list only one was American, an iron shipentine of 1,705 net tons. The tonnage of ships lost in the years named follows: 1905, 43,378; 1906, 22,085; 1907, 31,000; 1908, 33,960; 1909, 23,874. The names of most of the missing vessels of 1909 were posted during the first six months of the year. In fact, only six were posted after July 1, and during those six months there was a period of thirteen weeks, from July 7 to Oct. 5, when no vessel was declared missing. Twelve of the missing vessels were British, consisting of four steamships and eight sailing vessels. The other nationalities represented were as follows: Norway, one steamship and one sailing vessel; Italy, one sailing vessel; France, one steamship; Germany, one small short voyage sailing vessel; Russia, one sailing vessel, and the United States, one large sailing vessel. Nine of the nineteen had been afloat for twenty-five years or more. Only two vessels—the Waratah and the White-wind—had been launched since 1900.

There is no longer any prospect of having a controversy over the admission of a colored cadet to the Military Academy, which was expected. Recently Senator Clark, of Wyoming, provided that the choice of a cadet from his state should be decided by an open competitive examination, and three boys from the city of Cheyenne succeeded in passing the preliminary examination. They were Robert Dillman, who was named as the principal; Ollie Smith, a colored boy, and Joseph Palmer White, who were named as alternates. All three went up for the final examination at Fort Logan. Dillman and Smith failed to make the required standing, while White landed the prize. Promptly after it became known that one of the boys to be named to go to West Point by the Wyoming Senator was a negro, pressure was started to induce Senator Clark to try and get the boy to draw out. Senator Clark insisted on a square deal, and declares now that had Ollie Smith succeeded in passing the final examination at Fort Logan he would have seen him through the game and stood by him until he was through the Academy and in the Army.

The President, on Jan. 29, 1910, sent to Congress a message covering the report of the Secretary of War upon his recent visit to Porto Rico. Mr. Taft concurs in the recommendation of Mr. Dickinson that the people of the island be admitted to citizenship upon certain conditions, and to enjoy the franchise subject to certain educational or property qualifications. Mr. Dickinson reports that under proper sanitation Porto Rico would be an ideal residence. He proposes an appropriation of \$200,000 for sanitary work, and the creation of a "department of health." According to Major Bailey K. Ashford, M.D., U.S.A., ninety per cent. of the workers have the value of their labor reduced more than fifty per cent. by anemia, and are sick and dying at rapid rate, not less than 400,000 being affected. The sugar planters are prospering and the island as a whole. No "graft" is heard of. There are no outbreaks and no disorders. Persons and property are as safe as anywhere in the United States.

The naval reserve of the state of California will enjoy the distinction of having the best armed ship that has yet been allotted to the naval militia. It has been the rule not to allow any ship transferred to the naval militia to have guns of greater caliber than four-inch. When the Marblehead was turned over to the California reserve orders went out from the Bureau of Ordnance to have all her ten five-inch guns taken off. When this came to the attention of Senator Perkins, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, he took steps to see if, in view of the apparently slight difference between four-inch and five-inch guns, the armament of the Marblehead might not be left undisturbed. It has been decided to remove but two of the five-inch guns. The guns on the Marblehead are all new and up to date, and the California militia should take exceptional pride in their ship. It is likely that they will not, however, be allowed to use the five-inch guns in their target practice, but will, like all the other crews in the naval militia, be required to use the four-inch rifles.

Lieut. A. F. W. Macmanus, U.S.A., retired, who resides at San Antonio, Tex., has invented an airship which, it is planned, shall be used only by the War Department, and all patents preserved only for the Government. The inventor claims this machine will maintain its equilibrium under any and all circumstances. It is a multiplane, with two main planes, upper and lower, and between these planes, one on either side, are located two smaller planes, which maintain equilibrium. They are attached by levers to an upright movable rod suspended from the top plane, and carrying the weight of a platform which moves laterally. This platform supports the motor and acts as the weight of a pendulum. The action of this pendulum supplies automatic equilibrium. When the equilibrium is impaired by air currents the action of the machine throws the swinging platform into an opposite position, and this movement not only lowers and raises the respective equilibrium planes, but by special adjustment flexes them oppositely, thus ensuring maintenance of perfect lateral equilibrium.

Mr. E. W. Callahan, for many years chief clerk of the Bureau of Navigation, died suddenly in Washington Saturday night, Jan. 29, from cerebral hemorrhage, while on the way from his club to his residence. He had been in ill health for several months, but he had been at his desk steadily, and his death was a great surprise to his many friends, by whom he was held in high esteem. His courtesy in office was a marked characteristic, and he was a man of distinct ability. The remains were taken to West Everett, Mass., Jan. 31, for burial. Mr. C. E. Yancey, personnel clerk in the bureau, was, on Feb. 3, principal chief clerk. Mr. Yancey has enjoyed the confidence of every Secretary of the Navy and Chief of the Bureau of Navigation as far back as the first McKinley administration. His record of service is exceptional, and he enjoys the acquaintance of nearly every officer in the

Navy, all of whom will congratulate him on his advancement.

The experience often obtained by officers of the Army in dealing with large affairs served well the city of Los Angeles, Cal., a few weeks ago, when it desired to purchase 200,000 barrels of Portland cement for the new aqueduct. The highest bidder offered a rate of \$1.90 a barrel, and the three others were tied at \$1.85. Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., retired, who had command of the American forces in the expedition of the to Pekin in 1900, is head of the Aqueduct Department, and to him the bids were referred. He didn't like the similarity of the bids and selected a combination. He got into communication with cement producers, with the result that a lively competition was started, ending in the city getting the cement material at a saving of \$80,000. None of the business men of the metropolis of southern California, after this incident, will probably subscribe to the old theory that the Army officer is not a good business man.

Rear Admiral John A. Howell's newly invented boat will not, in the opinion of Shipping Illustrated, find a large field of usefulness. It is a beach boat with a pair of wheels and a gasoline engine, as well as a screw propeller, by means of which it is proposed she can travel alongside and through surf as well as by water. This might be all possible, says our maritime contemporary, if the coast were all hard sand and the surf not too heavy, but as some sections of the coast consist of quicksand or grass-covered mud and soft marsh, while other sections are of hard gravel or rugged boulders, the surf upon which would quickly capsize and smash a boat, it is quite another thing. It thinks it will be confined to the use of sportsmen for hunting and fishing expeditions instead of for travel coastwise from Maine to Florida.

Magistrate Connolly, of Flushing, L.I., who recently agreed to allow a prisoner to go free on the plea of the father of the young man that he would join the Navy, has been made aware of the fact that the Navy is not a reform school, and that any person charged with a misdemeanor, or any person who is known to be an undesirable character, cannot be enlisted. The Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department notified Comdr. R. M. Hughes, U.S.N., in charge of the Navy recruiting station at New York, to take the matter up and have a talk with Magistrate Connolly, so that he may know in the future how the Navy Department regards such cases. The case in point was that of Linus Ball, son of the Rev. Harry Ball, of Ridgewood, who was arrested on a charge preferred by his father of acting in a disorderly manner.

Navy G.O. 55, Jan. 28, 1910, defines the geographical boundaries of the various fleet commands of the Atlantic Fleet, and has for its command the entire North and South Atlantic Oceans between meridians 20 degrees east of Greenwich and 70 degrees 10 minutes west. The Asiatic Fleet has the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean between meridians 20 degrees east of Greenwich and 180 degrees up to 50 parallel north latitude, which excepts Behring Sea. The rest of the Pacific Ocean, including Behring Sea, is in command of the Pacific Fleet.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks has advertised for bids for the construction at the navy yard at Charleston of four torpedoboat piers and a coaling pier. Two of the torpedoboat piers are to be 10 feet wide and 400 feet long, one is to 10 feet wide and 540 feet long, and the fourth 10 feet wide and 600 feet long, while the coal pier is to be 588 feet long and 18 and 24 feet wide, with an approach 168 feet long and 18 feet wide, with a railroad track 780 feet long. The bids will be opened at the office of the Bureau of Yards and Docks March 5.

The annual convention of the Navy League of the United States will be held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 18 and 19, the dinner being served on Friday evening at \$5 for each place. The committee of arrangements are Gen. Horace Porter, Charlemagne Tower, John W. Croskey, M.D., Louis A. Osborne, Henry H. Ward. The convention and dinner are open to all members of the league, men and women, and their guests.

The Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, is rapidly arranging the schedule for the various militia organizations of the different states that will attend the maneuver camps this summer. The work involved is one of some magnitude, and many details have to be looked after before the final list is announced. It is now expected that the schedule will be ready for publication the latter part of this month.

Paymaster General Rogers, U.S.N., appeared before the House Naval Committee Feb. 4 and asked that the profits from the sale of commissary supplies to enlisted men be diverted from the U.S. Treasury to a fund for amusement and athletic sports. The committee was favorably impressed with the suggestion.

A fleet of fifty submarine boats to be built for the Pacific coast was asked by a large delegation of western Congressmen, which were granted a hearing by the House committee on naval officers, Feb. 4. It is proposed that ten submarine boats for the coast be provided each year for five years.

Instructions have been issued by the War Department relating to the proficiency test prescribed in Chapter II, Part VIII, page 210, Provisional Small-arms Firing Manual. The general order relating to the matter will be found under our Army head in this issue.

The board having charge of the examination of candidates for appointment as assistant surgeons in the Army met at the Army Medical Museum on Feb. 4, and proceeded to the reading of the papers submitted by the eighty-seven candidates who reported for the examination.

The American Red Cross Society sent \$5,000, on Feb. 4, to relieve the flood sufferers in Paris. This makes \$15,000 sent thus far for that purpose by the society.

## RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. Col. Aaron H. Appel, Med. Corps, U.S.A., promoted colonel Jan. 28, 1910, by the retirement of Col. Charles B. Byrne, was born in Pennsylvania April 3, 1856, and was appointed an assistant surgeon June 3, 1879. He reached the grade of captain and assistant surgeon in June, 1884; major and surgeon in 1897, and was promoted lieutenant colonel in 1907. His last post of duty was at Fort Russell, Wyo.

Lieut. Col. G. K. Hunter, 5th U.S. Cav., promoted colonel vice Ward, promoted and retired, was born in Ohio April 6, 1835, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1877, when, as an additional second lieutenant, he was assigned to the 4th Cavalry. He reached the grade of second lieutenant, 3d Cavalry, Dec. 14, 1877. He had considerable experience on the frontier, scouting, etc., from December, 1877, to 1883. He served during that time at posts in Texas, Wyoming, Dakota and Arizona, and took part in the Ute expedition in the latter part of 1879. He took part in the Santiago campaign in Cuba in 1898, and was wounded in the assault on San Juan Hill. He also served in the Philippines, and was with the 3d Cavalry until promoted major, 15th Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901. He was transferred to the 6th Cavalry Aug. 14, 1903, and was promoted lieutenant colonel, 5th Cavalry, June 30, 1906. He is at present on duty in Honolulu, H.T.

Lieut. Comdr. James H. Reid, U.S.N., who was retired on Jan. 15, 1910, for disability incident to the Service, suffered a sunstroke while performing his duties in the tropics, and early last year was under treatment at the Naval Hospital at Washington, and while delirious and unattended he jumped from a window and fractured his collar bone, beside sustaining other injuries. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from Virginia in 1884, and was commissioned an ensign July 1, 1890. He reached the grade of lieutenant in 1899 and lieutenant commander in 1905.

Major Richard R. Steedman, 6th U.S. Inf., who was retired on his own application on Jan. 31, 1910, was born in Pennsylvania Oct. 15, 1854, and was appointed a second lieutenant, 16th U.S. Infantry, Feb. 1, 1876. He served with the 16th until he became captain of the 11th Infantry, in April, 1898. He was promoted major, 6th Infantry, in 1906.

Capt. Marion M. Weeks, 9th U.S. Inf., who was retired on Feb. 2, 1910, for disability incident to the Service, was born in Wisconsin Nov. 26, 1875, and was appointed a second lieutenant, 21st U.S. Infantry, Sept. 9, 1898. He was promoted first lieutenant, 11th Infantry, in 1899, and was transferred to the 21st Infantry in 1900. He was promoted a captain, 5th Infantry, in 1905, and was transferred to the 9th Infantry in April, 1907.

First Lieut. Charles M. Maigne, 12th Cav., who was retired for disability incident to the Service on Feb. 1, 1910, was born in Virginia Nov. 11, 1881, and entered the Army as a private in Battery F, 5th Artillery, Nov. 15, 1899. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 7th U.S. Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901. He was recently promoted to first lieutenant, 12th Cavalry, but was found to be physically disqualified to perform the duties of his new office.

## THE AULD-ROBNETT COURT.

The testimony at the court-martial at the Boston Navy Yard relative to the charges against Paymr. George P. Auld and P.A. Surg. Ausey H. Robnett, U.S.N., began on Jan. 31, when the court convened with the composition noted in our last issue. The case against Paymaster Auld engaged the attention of the court first. Major Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., was his counsel. The charges alleged that Dr. E. J. Cowles, a guest at a ball at the navy yard, had been insulted and struck. Dr. Robnett, in giving his testimony on Jan. 31, said he had become convinced that "Dr." Cowles was an undesirable person to have at the yard dances, being led to this belief by his conduct toward Miss Hesler in respect to his boasts as to winning her affection and his taking her picture. After he and others connected with the management of the dances decided it would be better if Cowles remained away, he and Paymaster Auld decided to tell him of the feeling against him. When Cowles entered the ball the Paymaster told him he was not wanted. Cowles asked why he was objected to, and the Paymaster told Cowles he didn't like the cut of his jib, or something to that effect. Miss Dorothy Hesler, of Evanston, Ill., told of certain attentions from Cowles which she did not like and of his taking her picture, which he put on an easel on his dressing table. A letter was read from Cowles to her in which apology was made for not having returned the picture, with a reference to the strong language used over the telephone to him by Dr. Robnett respecting the retention of the photograph. Mrs. Cowles, wife of Cowles, told of her visit to Washington, and appeal to Senator Lodge when she found that the Navy Department was not disposed to take action, and his interest in bringing the matter to a head. Miss Swift, daughter of Rear Admiral Swift, U.S.N., testified that Miss Ames had told her she had heard some stories about a tug trip on which "Dr." Cowles and Miss Hesler were present. Miss Swift said she told Miss Ames, who is a daughter of Medical Director Ames, U.S.N., that she saw the two the whole time and their conduct was irreproachable. Cowles, it came out, is a psychopathic specialist in the Rev. Dr. Elwood Worcester's Emanuel movement. The defense introduced evidence to prove that Cowles had tried several times to pass the examination for a physician's license and had failed, and nothing was brought out to show that he has any standing in the medical world. Mrs. Cowles is very beautiful, and a graduate of Wellesley College. She eloped in 1908 with "Dr." Cowles.

Paymaster Auld took the stand on Feb. 2, and related all the circumstances of the row. He said he had gone to Cowles at the dance and told him he must go. The latter asked whether Miss Ames was cognizant of his demand, and he said she was. Later Miss Ames asked him whether he had used her name, and said the officer had made a mistake in doing so. Thereupon he hastened to the men's dressing room to see Cowles and withdraw her name. Cowles then wanted to fight, and called the Paymaster vile names. The latter retired from the room to avoid a fight and was followed by Cowles, who finally applied an insulting name to the officer, who then seized him and threw him to the floor. The witness denied he had struck Cowles. Whatever injury he received he got when his head struck the floor. He explained his use of Miss Ames' name by saying that he had talked over with her the conduct of Cowles and gathered that she regarded him as undesirable, but that she did not like

to strike him off the visiting list of guests on account of her regard for Mrs. Cowles.

Major Leonard, in his defense of Paymaster Auld, said, in part:

"This doctor, who is not a doctor, who treats patients suffering with paresis with a bit of pencil and a jack-knife, who is reputed at the State Board of Examiners for Medical Registration as being a cobbler—will you take his word as against that of a gentleman with a reputation among his superior officers for honesty, integrity and zeal?"

"The affair took place at a government station, and Dr. Cowles was admitted a guest. If this assault cannot be justified, how can any assault be justified?"

"Dr. Cowles has a happy little way of walking into people's houses and picking up things and carrying them off. A married man, he tried to meet this young girl of eighteen, this daughter of a dead officer, in a public place at Sullivan square, and promised to reward her with flowers and candy."

"A young girl, and especially the daughter of a dead officer, is in the custody of every officer of the United States Navy, and her safekeeping can well be entrusted to any officer of the Navy."

"If you believe Dr. Cowles you must wipe out entirely the testimony of the daughter of an admiral, the testimony of Miss Hesler and the testimony of Lieutenant Bassett. All these testified that they understood Dr. Cowles was not a desirable guest for the hop, and that any action to be taken by the hop committee that could be taken without offending Mrs. Cowles would be agreeable all around."

"We don't want to censure Dr. Ames and the part he took in this affair. He made charges. He acted on information he received, but the information was wrong."

Major A. W. Catlin, the judge advocate of the court, in summing up, declared that there was nothing worthy of consideration that had been introduced against Dr. Cowles. He said that in a civil court it would not have been permissible to introduce evidence of alleged criminal acts on the part of a witness and for the purpose of attacking his credibility.

"The insinuations and accusations made against Dr. Cowles should not be considered by the court, as they never had been made, or even heard of, before the navy yard dance," he continued. "Is there any cause," asked the judge advocate, "why a guest should be so treated at a navy yard ball? If so, then any guest may be subject to insult."

Major Catlin said that calling Paymaster Auld a "cur" was not sufficient cause for the assault. The evidence, he said, showed that five minutes elapsed between the use of the word "cur" and the assault, during which time the defendant went away and then returned and deliberately committed the assault.

In concluding Major Catlin said that he would not ask that the court find Paymaster Auld guilty on the second count, that of committing a falsehood, but he would ask that the court find him guilty on the first and third allegations, which charge conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman and assault on Dr. Edward S. Cowles.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

An interesting wedding at Sheridan, Wyo., Jan. 19, 1910, was that of Miss Mildred Lenore Griffith and Lieut. Walter R. Wheeler, 19th U.S. Inf., which was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, 648 South Main street. The rooms were most beautifully decorated, and, it being a military wedding, Old Glory, with red and white carnations and dainty greenery, was festooned about the rooms in pleasing and unconventional designs. The bridal party stood beneath a canopy formed of flag, sword and saber. Rev. A. I. Jones performed the impressive ring ceremony, while an orchestra played the wedding march. Little Winnifred Stevenson, sister of the bride, was ring bearer, carrying the ring in a beautiful white rose. The bride was handsomely gowned in white satin, with an overdress of Queen Louise lace, and carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. She was attended by Miss St. Clare Okie. Mr. Vernon Griffith gave the bride away. The groom and Lieut. John S. Sullivan, 18th U.S. Inf., who acted as best man, wore full dress uniforms. Immediately after the ceremony a most elaborate wedding supper was served at the home of Mrs. Homer Bostwick, where the decorations were artistically carried out in a manner becoming a military wedding. The bride's going away gown was of dark green chiffon brocade, with a large hat of black fur. Among those present were Major and Mrs. M. Andrews, Capt. and Mrs. Hegeman, Lieutenants Sullivan, Denison, Hayes, Ford and Pudon, all 18th U.S. Inf. Lieut. and Mrs. Wheeler left on the night train via Denver for San Francisco, from which place they will sail on Feb. 5 for Manila, where the Lieutenant will be stationed for the next two years.

Miss Frances Ingersoll, daughter of Mrs. Harriett Hildreth, of 136 St. Botolph street, Boston, Mass., was married on Feb. 2, 1910, to Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans, U.S.N., at the residence of Miss Ingersoll's mother. Only the immediate relatives and most intimate friends of Miss Ingersoll and Mr. Evans were present. Miss Ingersoll is a native of Boston, and was educated in special branches by the best private tutors, and later she attended Wellesley and was graduated, after which she went to Europe to finish her studies. She remained two years in Lucerne, Switzerland, and also studied for a considerable time in Paris. On Feb. 23, 1897, Mr. Evans was married to Miss Maude Merwin, an actress, from whom he obtained a divorce about a year ago. He has two children by his former wife.

Miss Della Fay Norris was married to Lieut. Comdr. Henry Allen Pearson, U.S.N., in All Angels' Church, New York city, Feb. 2, 1910, by the Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend. The bride was given away by her mother, Mrs. William Norris. Immediately after the ceremony several officers of the Navy, who acted as ushers, formed an arch of crossed swords, under which the couple left the church. The bride's attendants were Mrs. Henry Clark Coe and Mrs. George P. Biggs, the Misses Marguerite G. K. Watson, Grace Ashwell, Isabelle Allan, Eva Wilkinson and Augusta Prentice. The ushers, who were assisted by a squad of enlisted men from the receiving ship Hancock, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, were Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Bassett, Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Thompson, P.A. Surg. C. M. Oman, Lieut. Guy Whitlock, Lieut. R. P. McCullough, Paymr. G. C. Schaefer and Ens. P. N. L. Bellinger. A reception was held at the Hotel Majestic.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson announce the engagement of their daughter, Caroline R. Brownson, to Lieut. Comdr. Charles G. Hart, U.S.N. The time for the wedding has not yet been set, but it will probably be in the near future.

Miss Brenner has sent out invitations for the wedding

reception of her niece, Miss Elsie Brock, and Lieut. Edgar Hall Thompson, U.S.A., Wednesday evening, Feb. 16, at 8:30, at Rauscher's, Washington, D.C.

Miss Caroline Lee and Lieut. Chauncey St. C. McNeill, 15th U.S. Cav., were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alexander Lee, at Washington, D.C., Feb. 1, 1910, by the Rev. James B. Craighill, of Georgetown. Mrs. James Rutherford Craighill, of Pittsburgh, sister of the bride, was matron of honor, and Lieut. R. F. Tate, U.S.A., was best man. The bride is of the Lee family of Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Elmer, of New Windsor, N.Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Marguerite Elmer, to Lieut. John T. Kennedy, 6th Cav., U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alexander Lee announce the marriage of their daughter, Caroline Tillinghast, to Lieut. Chauncey St. Claire McNeill, U.S.A., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1910, at Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sweeny announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emeline Sweeny, to Lieut. Clifford Lee Corbin, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Mr. Edward Fitch Wight, son of the late Paymr. Danford P. Wight, U.S.N., was married to Miss Gertrude Hyde at Jamaica Plains, Mass., Jan. 18, 1910.

Mr. Dudley Saltonstall Carpenter, son of the late Brig. Gen. Gilbert S. Carpenter, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Van Waganen were married at Denver, Colo., Jan. 22, 1910. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Baily, of Denver, at the home of their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Biscoe. After the ceremony, to which only intimate friends were invited, there was a small reception. At the close of the wedding trip Mr. Carpenter brought his bride to his most attractive and picturesque home and studio at 312 East Thirteenth avenue, Denver, in which Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter will be at home on Thursdays after March 1.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lanier Dunn, who died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 27, 1910, was the widow of the late William McKee Dunn, Brigadier General, Judge Advocate General, U.S.A. Her eldest son was the late William McKee Dunn, Major, 3d Art., U.S.A. Her second daughter, Mary Louise, married the late Charles C. Morrison, Capt., Ord. Corps, U.S.A., who survived his wife. Mrs. Dunn left surviving her a daughter, Mrs. David R. McKee, of Washington, D.C., and two sons, Lanier Dunn, esq., of Hot Springs, Va., and George M. Dunn, Lieut. Col. Judge Advocate, U.S.A. She was in her eighty-eighth year at the time of her death.

McKee Dunn McKee, who died at the home of his parents in Washington, D.C., Feb. 3, 1910, was graduated from Yale in the class of '96, entered the Spanish War as second lieutenant in the Volunteer Signal Corps, attached to the staff of Major Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, U.S.A., Chief of Artillery, and served at Tampa and Santiago de Cuba. He was a son of David R. McKee, for many years at the head of the Washington bureau of the New York Associated Press, and was a grandson of the late Gen. William McKee Dunn, Judge Advocate General of the Army. He is survived by his wife, the daughter of the late Major Gen. Alfred E. Bates, and two children.

We mentioned briefly in our last issue the death of Rear Admiral N. M. Dyer, U.S.N., on Jan. 27, 1910, at Melrose, Mass. He was among the last of the Volunteer naval officers of the Civil War who, retained in the Regular Service after the peace, reached flag rank, and he was known as an admirable seaman, full of resource, courageous and energetic. Admiral Dyer, who was in command of the cruiser Baltimore during the battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, was honored by the people of Baltimore on Sept. 12, 1899, who presented the then captain a magnificent sword. It was one of the finest weapons of its kind in the country. It cost \$500, the scabbard being finished in gold and the blade is of Damascus steel. On the scabbard are representations of the coats of arms of the United States and of Maryland, the Battle and Washington Monuments and the cruiser Baltimore, and on the sword hilt are symbolic representations of the arms of the naval Service. The scabbard has a service and a fatigue belt. Among other duties during the Civil War, he was appointed to command the Eugenie, afterward called the Glasgow, blockading off Mobile, Ala., Jan. 12, 1864, he was promoted to acting master in consideration of gallant services. He went to Mobile soliciting orders and was assigned to the Metacomet July 19, 1864, in which vessel, as the consort of the Hartford, he took part in the passage of the forts and capture of the Confederate fleet, receiving the surrender of the Selma in person. Subsequently he was ordered to the Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship, and when she returned North in December, 1864, he was appointed to the command of the Rodolph, with which he co-operated with the forces under General Granger during the winter of 1864-1865 in their operations against Mobile. In the advance against the defenses of that city in the spring of 1865 the Rodolph was sunk by a torpedo in Blakely River April 1, 1865. Twenty-one days later Admiral Dyer was made acting Volunteer lieutenant, and upon the surrender of the Confederate fleet under Commodore Farrand in the Tombigbee River May 10, 1865, he was selected to command successively two surrendered vessels, the Black Diamond and the Morgan. He served on several other vessels until after the close of the Civil War, when he was assigned to the Bureau of Navigation on special duty, and where he remained until May, 1868. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the Regular Navy March 12, 1868, and subsequently ordered to the Dacotah, of the South Pacific Squadron. December, 1868, he was commissioned Lieutenant commander and placed in command of the Cyane, on the Alaska coast, where he remained until 1870. In the same year, while in command of the Ossipee, off the Mexican coast, a sailor was blown overboard during a hurricane. Dyer, then a commander, who was taking observations, sprang into the sea and rescued the unfortunate, for which act he received a medal. He served in various capacities on land and sea until July, 1897, when he was made captain and placed in command of the Baltimore. Upon his return from Manila he was assigned to the Boston Navy Yard, where he remained until Feb. 1, 1900. After the battle of Manila Bay he was advanced seven numbers in rank for his distinguished services. He had made his home in Melrose since his retirement from active service in 1901. He never married.

Gen. William F. Draper, former American Ambassador to Italy, died at his home at Washington, D.C., Jan. 28, 1910, aged sixty-eight years. When the Civil War began he was not yet twenty. He enlisted in Company B, 25th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and gradually rose in

rank, until he became lieutenant colonel. He was breveted brigadier general when the war ended. After the war he engaged in the manufacture of cotton machinery in Massachusetts, and accumulated a large fortune.

Miss Jessie J. McVay, the daughter of Flora J. and the late Capt. Harlan E. McVay, Asst. Surg., U.S.A., died in San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 27, 1910. "There are many in the Army," writes a correspondent, "who love her and her mother and revere the memory of her father, who died in the Philippines in 1899."

Gen. Fred W. Wellington, of Massachusetts, who died at Worcester, Feb. 2, 1910, in his fifty-ninth year, served from 1861 to 1865 as drummer boy for the state guards. He was commissioned second lieutenant of Battery B, Massachusetts Light Artillery, in 1882, and Sept. 20, 1884, he became captain of the company. In January, 1887, Governor Ames made him a member of his staff in the capacity of assistant inspector general and with the rank of colonel. Governor Brackett retained General Wellington on his staff. He was known as a most agreeable man and an excellent officer.

Chaplain Clinton H. Snyder, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., died Jan. 27, 1910, very suddenly at his quarters, Fort Sheridan, Ill. The next day the remains were escorted to the Northwestern station with full military honors, and sent, accompanied by Mrs. Snyder and daughter, to the home of his parents in Germantown, Ohio, for interment.

Edward W. Callahan, chief clerk of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, died at the Emergency Hospital in Washington, D.C., Jan. 29, after having been found on the street in an unconscious condition. Callahan was a native of Massachusetts.

William Bell, a noted photographer, died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 29, 1910. Mr. Bell, who was a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, was in his eightieth year, and had been ill for a long time. He was the chief photographer for the Army Medical Museum, at Washington, after the Civil War, and was noted among photographers as being one of the first makers and users of the dry plate. He was born in Liverpool, England. As chief photographer of the Army Medical Museum he took pictures of all the generals and many of the battle-fields of the war. These photographs are preserved at Washington, and comprise one of the most valuable records of the Army at that time.

Ord. Sergt. William Duffey, U.S.A., retired, died in Syracuse, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1910, at the age of eighty-one. He had a splendid and memorable record in the Mexican Indian and Civil wars, and first enlisted as a drummer boy at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in 1839, and was assigned to Company G, 6th U.S. Infantry. He served in the Mexican War in the regiment commanded by Zachary Taylor, afterward President, and he was in the first American camp made by the United States forces in Texas, Camp Sabin, when troops were first sent there to hold the territory against Mexico. He served as a musician for ten years. In 1848-9 he was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., under the late General Sumner. He accompanied the General on a notable expedition to Fort Laramie, Wyo., a long, hard march across the trackless plains. From Fort Laramie the expedition went across to Pike's Peak, and thence marched down the Arkansas River to establish old Fort Atkinson, just below the crossing of the Arkansas. He served on the frontier in numerous Indian campaigns. In 1856 Mr. Duffey was appointed first sergeant, and in 1858 took part in the famous expedition of the first column of the Utah forces, that wonderful march of 2,200 miles across the continent from Fort Leavenworth to San Francisco. His company did escort duty for pack trains on the old Santa Fé trail from New Mexico to Fort Leavenworth, then one of the far Western outposts. Also he performed the same duty as first sergeant of Company Q, 6th U.S. Infantry, on the historic Oregon route, over which immigrants traveled toward the Golden West. He served through the Civil War, mostly in the 13th Infantry, and to reach the scene of action sailed with the troops under the command of Brigadier General Sumner from Frisco on Oct. 1, 1861, bound for Washington by way of Panama. He formed one of General Sumner's escort across the isthmus. The battles in which he participated included the siege of Yorktown, the battle of Gaines Mills, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Collinsville, Missionary Ridge and South Mountain. On Jan. 9, 1864, he was made ordnance sergeant and assigned to the defenses of Washington, where he remained until the end of the war. In June, 1863, he became drum major of the 13th Infantry, and on July 23, in Newport, he married Miss Mary Elizabeth McCabe. He was retired May 18, 1886. He possessed several interesting papers, among them a warrant signed by Gen. Winfield S. Scott. His remains were buried with military honors Jan. 31, the funeral being largely attended. The honorary bearers included Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A., retired, who resides in Syracuse. A daughter of the deceased, Mrs. George J. Gammon, lives at 115 Ruskin avenue, Syracuse, N.Y. The burial was in St. Agnes. A bugler from St. John's School blew taps at the grave.

Details have been received at the War Department of the death of Major Arthur B. Foster, Philippine Scouts, in Manila on Dec. 18. Major Foster had been on special duty at Camp Daraga, and was in Manila for medical treatment while on the way back to his post at Camp Gregg. He had entered a drug store to make a small purchase, and suddenly fell unconscious and died in a few moments. His wife at the time was visiting in her old home in Illinois. Major Foster was graduated from the Military Academy in 1887, and served seven years in the 19th Infantry. On becoming a first lieutenant he was transferred to the 2d Infantry, and soon transferred back to the 19th, with which he served until 1905, when he went to the Philippine Scouts. He became a captain in 1899. He was assigned to duty with the Scouts by Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who said of him in orders that he was "one of the best officers in the Philippine Division."

Capt. Henry Latimer Beck, a former officer of the 22d U.S. Infantry, died suddenly Jan. 24 at Williamsport, Pa., from heart disease, aged sixty-nine years. He served with distinction throughout the Civil War under Grant and Sherman, and took part in Sherman's Atlanta campaign and march to the sea. He was honorably mustered out of the Army Jan. 1, 1871.

"At her home, 3836 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, at 7:30 p.m., Jan. 31, 1910," writes a correspondent, "passed into eternal rest Mrs. Jane Lindsay, widow of the late Andrew J. Lindsay, Mexican War veteran, captain of Mounted Rifles, and later colonel of Cavalry under General Price, and Chief of Ordnance under Kirby Smith in the Confederacy. Her children were Martha Newton, John Delany, Marian, Henry Sidney, Catherine Graham, Alice Brousseau, William Richard, Bryan Mullanphy and Andrew Jackson Lindsay, of whom Marian, Catherine Graham and Andrew Jackson survive her. The latter was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry in March, 1902, and served five years con-

tinuously with the 21st Infantry in the United States and the Philippines, resigning from the Service in May, 1907, to enter a career in civil life. Mrs. Lindsay was married to Col. A. J. Lindsay when he was a captain of Mounted Rifles. The ceremony was performed at Ulster Plantation, Rapides Parish, La., and the termination of her honeymoon was at old Fort Union, N.M., whither Mrs. Lindsay journeyed overland from Fort Leavenworth with her husband's command. She knew the Army in the stirring times of Indian warfare, when discomforts and hardships were the 'daily bread.' In matters charitable, religious, civic and social Mrs. Lindsay's name was prominent in St. Louis, and her influence and deeds effective. Her practical benevolence and her unfailing sympathy for those in trouble will make her memory fresh till Time shall have called the multitude of those who came within the sphere of her kindly activity. The last two years of her life were marked by failing health, and the last six months found her confined to her home. Her brother, Dr. John O'Fallon Delany, and such of her family as were left were with her to the end."

Col. William L. Pitcher, with the 27th U.S. Infantry; Col. L. T. Brown, with the band and Battery F, 5th Regiment of Field Artillery, and Lieut. Col. H. S. Bishop, with Major McDonald's squadron of the 15th Cavalry, escorted the remains of the late Chaplain Clinton H. Snyder, 5th Regiment of Field Artillery, to the railroad station at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 28, where services were conducted in the open by Chaplain George D. Rice, of the 27th Infantry. The chaplain said, concerning the work of Chaplain Snyder, that the deceased always had a kind word for the enlisted men; that he endeavored to provide entertainment for the soldiers; that he succeeded in helping many men in the post school by giving them special instruction; that he was successful in conducting religious services, and the abrupt ending of his career meant a loss to the chaplains' corps and the Army.

#### PERSONALS.

*Contributions to this column are always welcome.*

A son, Thomas A. Mott, Jr., was born to the wife of Capt. Thomas A. Mott, U.S.M.C., retired, at Hickory, N.C., Jan. 23.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Cecil M. Gabbett, U.S. Rev. Cutter Service, at Mount Washington, Md., Jan. 27, 1910.

Mrs. Thomas J. Robeson and Miss Hazel Harper are visiting their brother, Capt. Ray B. Harper, 3d U.S. Cav., at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Major Harry C. Hall and Lieut. Thomas D. Osborne, U.S.A., were ushers at the wedding of Major Ira Allen Hayes, U.S.A., to Mrs. Frank E. Tracy, at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15, 1908.

Miss Mary Reed entertained at bridge for her cousin, Mrs. Tallmadge H. Brereton, and Miss Latimer, daughter of the late Senator Latimer, of South Carolina, who is visiting in Washington for a few days.

Mrs. Bessy Bancroft Russell is the house guest for some time of Capt. and Mrs. Louis Meredith Nuttman at their home, Peachtree place, Atlanta, Ga., where a number of attractive entertainments have been given for her.

Miss Florence Pinkney Stewart, daughter of Col. W. F. Stewart, U.S.A., and Mrs. Stewart, gave a bridge party to about twenty of her young friends at her home, 1750 P street, N.W., Washington, D.C., on Thursday of this week.

Lieut. Col. John C. Gresham, 14th U.S. Cav., on duty at Boise Barracks, Idaho, will sail for the Philippines March 5 with the last detachment of his regiment. The War Department considerably permitted Colonel Gresham to delay his departure on account of the serious illness of his daughter.

Secretary of War Dickinson will make a vigorous defense of Major W. P. Richardson, 13th U.S. Inf., who has been accused by James Wickersham, Congressional delegate from Alaska, of being too deeply interested in legislation affecting Alaska and of being in Washington as a member of an Alaskan lobby. The Secretary will address the defense to Mr. Wickersham and to Senator Beveridge, chairman of the committee before which the charges were made.

Mrs. Edwin B. Hathaway was granted a divorce by Justice Betts, in the Supreme Court at Kingston, N.Y., Jan. 24, 1910, from Capt. Henry S. Hathaway, U.S. Signal Corps, retired. That there were marital differences which led them to part was known for some time past. Mrs. Hathaway, who has the right to resume her maiden name, declined alimony. Her attorneys were Mackenzie and Burr, of 34 Nassau street, New York city. Mrs. Hathaway, formerly Edwina S. Berg, is the daughter of L. S. Berg, president of the New Orleans, Jackson and Chicago Railroad. She was but eighteen years old when she married Captain Hathaway in Grace Church, New York city, April 26, 1905.

The first annual hop of the U.S. Military Prison Guard at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 20, in the post gymnasium, was a highly successful event. The roster of officers on duty at the U.S. Military Prison is as follows: Major Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M., commandant; Major William N. Bispham, M.C., surgeon; Capt. Paul A. Wolf, 4th Inf., executive officer; Capt. Fred L. Munson, 9th Inf., adjutant; Capt. Frederick W. Van Duyne, Q.M. and Comsy.; Chaplain Francis B. Doherly, 17th Inf., prison chaplain; Lieut. John L. Jordan, 18th Inf. (2d Prison Co.); Lieut. Rinaldo R. Wood, 14th Inf. (1st Prison Co.); Lieut. Godwin Compton, 13th Inf. (2d Prison Co.); Lieut. Walter Singles, C.A.C. (1st Prison Co.). Non-commissioned staff—Sergt. 1st Class Carl S. Benche, Hospital Corps; Post Comsy. Sergt. Richard F. Rumpf, Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles S. Timmons, Bath. Sergt. Major William A. Weikamp.

Mrs. Rice (Elizabeth Huntington), widow of Col. Edmund Rice, U.S.A., of Boston, was in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 26 last, the guest of her brother, Mr. Frederick G. Huntington. Mrs. Shuford, mother of Mrs. Huntington, is also the guest of the Huntingtons. "It is a delightful family reunion," says the Cincinnati Enquirer, "and has been made doubly so by a lovely little christening service, at which Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Huntington's two little daughters were baptized. The ceremony took place at the baptism of Christ Church. Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Shuford were sponsors for little Miss Frances and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Chatfield were sponsors for Mrs. Chatfield's namesake, Helen Huntington. The baptism was decorated with holly and white ribbons, and presented a very pretty scene. Mrs. Rice is en route to Florida, to visit her sister, who has a winter home in Jacksonville. Mrs. Rice was a great belle here before her marriage took her into Army circles. Her wedding at the Second Presbyterian Church is recalled as one of the prettiest ever celebrated in that famous old church."

Miss Louise Shepherd, of Washington, D.C., is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. William R. Doores, Fort Terry, N.Y.

A daughter, Frances, was born to the wife of Paymr. John W. Morse, U.S.N., at Marlborough, Mass., Jan. 27, 1910.

Lord Fisher, of Kilverstone, on his sixty-ninth birthday relinquished the post of First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty to his successor, Sir Arthur Wilson.

Capt. James P. Robinson, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who spent a week in Washington, D.C., on leave, left there on Monday, Jan. 31, for his new post, Fort Howard, Mr.

The Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will commemorate the birthday of Abraham Lincoln by a banquet, at which ladies are expected, at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, 1910.

Col. Thomas L. Casey, U.S.A., assumed the duties of U.S. engineer for Baltimore, Md., Jan. 31, succeeding Col. William E. Craighill, who was recently transferred to the post relinquished by Colonel Casey at Washington, D.C.

Among the dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., Jan. 29, were the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., Capt. A. W. Butt, U.S.A., and Lieut. U. S. Grant, 3d, U.S.A., and Mrs. Grant.

Mrs. Garrard, Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Lear received for the committee at the Fort Myer hop Jan. 28. Captain Barnhardt, Captain Lindsey, Captain Baily and Lieutenant Howze form the hop committee, and about 200 guests were present.

Miss Eleanor Whitham, of Germantown, Pa., who spent the past week in Washington, D.C., as the guest of Chief Engineer and Mrs. Thom Williamson, will leave there Feb. 5 for Annapolis, Md., where she will be the guest of Mrs. Robert Dashill.

Lieut. Gilbert J. Rowcliffe, U.S.N., Lieut. Arthur S. Bristol, U.S.N., Lieutenant Spencer and P.A. Surg. Cary Grayson, U.S.N., were hosts at a "tea" given on board the U.S.S. Mayflower on Monday afternoon, Jan. 31, in honor of Miss Ethel Roosevelt.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, U.S.N., commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, made an official call upon Mayor Gaynor at City Hall Feb. 1. After leaving the Mayor's office, the Admiral called upon John Purroy Mitchel, president of the Board of Aldermen.

The Rev. James F. Houlihan, who has been appointed to a first lieutenancy and the chaplainship of the 5th U.S. Cavalry, stationed at Honolulu, is a former member of the diocese of Scranton, Pa., and in the examination which was held for the appointment Father Houlihan came out first and received many high percentages. Father Houlihan was born in Susquehanna, Pa., thirty-four years ago. He studied for the priesthood at Dunwoodie Seminary and Niagara University.

Mrs. H. E. Biscoe, wife of Paymr. H. E. Biscoe, U.S.N., is spending the winter in Washington with her sister, Mrs. R. B. Roosevelt. Another sister, Mrs. R. I. Curtin, wife of Lieut. Comdr. R. I. Curtin, U.S.N., has taken an apartment at 202 King George street, Annapolis, for the winter season. They are daughters of Mr. L. R. Hamersly, for many years publisher of the United Service Magazine. Mr. and Mrs. Hamersly are residing at the Algonquin Hotel, New York city.

A meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held in Washington, D.C., March 2, when the following applications for membership will be acted upon: Rear Admirals R. R. Ingalls, W. Maynard, C. H. Stockton and W. Swift, U.S.N., Mr. C. T. Abercrombie-Miller and Capt. H. L. Newbold, U.S.A. The following officers were recently elected members: Rear Admirals Richardson Clover, H. G. O. Colby, Edward H. Glehn and John M. Hawley, U.S.N., and 1st Lieut. George Clark Lewis, U.S.V.

Mrs. Presley M. Rixey, wife of the Surgeon General of the Navy, was hostess at a delightful "tea" at her K street residence, in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 1, from four until seven. Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, wife of Rear Admiral Schroeder, U.S.N.; Mrs. Henry B. Brown, Mrs. Grant, wife of Lieut. U. S. Grant, 3d; Mrs. Julian James, Mrs. Robert S. Chew, Miss Marion Lentz, daughter of Rear Admiral Eugene Lentz, U.S.N., Miss Harlan and Miss Mildred Jones assisted in receiving the guests and in dispensing the hospitality of the dining room.

Prof. Henry A. Peck, of Syracuse, and of the I.C.A.A.U.S., has written for the Syracusan, the alumni publication of Syracuse University, a description of the work of the association. He gives high praise to Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, U.S.A., who has been president of the association since it came into being in 1905. Professor Peck said of Captain Pierce: "Step by step he has welded together an organization that has had no predecessor in its chosen field. His indomitable energy and tact have strengthened the weak-kneed among the colleges, have restrained the headstrong, and have gradually brought to his support the great universities along with the smaller institutions."

The case of George Herbert Melvin, ex-midshipman U.S.N., asking that his dismissal, in February, 1906, by a court-martial at Annapolis for hazing, under the Act of 1874, be set aside, was heard on oral argument in the Court of Claims, in Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1910. Melvin claims that the Act of 1874 was repealed by the Act of 1895 and that his court had no jurisdiction to dismiss him. Melvin's attorneys are Hon. Louis A. Pradt, ex-Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and George Hiram Mann, of Mann and La Far, New York city. The same attorneys also appeared on behalf of Capt. Godfrey L. Carden, U.S.R.C.S., whose claim for a ten per cent. increase of pay for foreign services performed while abroad recently under the Department of Commerce and Labor was also argued in the Court of Claims on the same day.

Col. Edward M. L. Ehlers, U.S.V., who for twenty-nine years has been grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons in the State of New York, was entertained at dinner by his Masonic brethren in the Hotel Knickerbocker, New York city, Jan. 31, in celebration of the seventieth anniversary of his birth. Colonel Ehlers enjoys the distinction of being one of the four men in America to have the honorary degree of past grand master. This was given to him by the Grand Lodge of New York in 1901 on the completion of his twentieth year as grand secretary. Besides being prominent in Masonry, Colonel Ehlers has a distinguished record as a soldier in the Civil War. When the war began he was a private in Company E, 12th N.Y., and volunteered for service, and on Sept. 6, 1861, was made second lieutenant of the 52d N.Y. Volunteers. He became first lieutenant on March 12, 1862; captain on Jan. 16, 1863; captain of the Veteran Reserve Corps Dec. 10, 1863, and brevet colonel of New York Volunteers March 13, 1865. He was wounded at Antietam on Sept. 17, 1862, and again at Fredericksburg on Dec. 13, 1862, receiving honorable discharge from the Service on Jan. 1, 1868.

A son was born to the wife of Mr. Charles Kissam Allen, son of Gen. Charles J. Allen, U.S.A., at New York, Jan. 19.

The G.A.R. of Brooklyn, N.Y., have named their new post 32 of foreign veterans of the wars after the late Brig. Gen. G. S. Carpenter, U.S.A.

Mrs. Rhodes, wife of Capt. C. D. Rhodes, General Staff, who has been ill with grippe during the past seven weeks, is slowly convalescing, but is still unable to be about.

The former Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Truman H. Newberry were hosts at a dance at Rauscher's, in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 31, for their daughter, Miss Carol Newberry.

The Misses Murray, daughters of Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., were hostesses at a delightful "tea" at their Rhode Island avenue residence, in Washington, D.C., Jan. 31.

Mrs. Taft, accompanied by Miss Maury, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rae, widow of Rear Admiral Rae, U.S.N., occupied the President's box at the Columbia Theater, Washington, D.C., Jan. 31.

The Misses Porter, daughters of Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., during the past week for Philadelphia, Pa., where they will pay visits for several weeks.

Mrs. Stephen Trescott, of Washington, D.C., left town Feb. 1 for Beaufort, S.C., where she will visit her daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Torrey, U.S.M.C., for several weeks.

A son, Francis Buck Eastman, Jr., was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. F. B. Eastman, 10th U.S. Inf., at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Jan. 30; grandson of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. B. Moon, U.S.A.

Capt. Frederick W. Phisterer, Coast Art., U.S.A., was temporarily attached to the staff of Brig. Gen. David E. Austin, N.G.N.Y., at the review of the 13th N.Y. by the General at the armory in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 1.

Officers of the U.S.S. Mayflower, at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., on Jan. 31 gave a tea, at which Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the President, and Miss Ethel Roosevelt, were the chief guests. Mrs. John R. McLean and Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer were at the tea table.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 29, at the Embassy, having among their guests the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. U. S. Grant, Brigadier General Crozier and Capt. Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer entertained a large dinner company in Washington Jan. 31, and among those present were the Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy, Commander Vassiloff, and Mme. Vassiloff, Prince Kondacheff, also of the Russian Embassy; Surg. Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stokes, Lieutenant Campanio, of the Italian Embassy, and Commander von Retzmann, of the German Embassy, and Miss Meyer.

Governor William J. Mills, of New Mexico, and Mrs. Mills were guests of honor Saturday evening, Jan. 22, at a dinner given by Surg. R. Kemper McClanahan, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. McClanahan at their home in East Las Vegas, N.M. The table was decorated with red carnations, and presented an air of elegance with beautifully embroidered Canton linen, Japanese brass, and hand painted place cards. Pure Southern hospitality reigned supreme, which made this an occasion long to be remembered by those who were fortunate to be present. Later Surg. and Mrs. McClanahan entertained their guests at a theater party, to witness the well known play, "The Lion and the Mouse."

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., was a guest at the twelfth annual dinner of the Associated Physicians of Long Island in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 29, and when Toastmaster Frank T. DeLano introduced the General there was prolonged applause. In the course of some remarks General Wood said: "A very much doubt if there has been anything half so efficient or anything which has contributed more largely toward making our flag popular than the medical service. I believe it is owing to this efficient work on the part of the profession that we are to-day on the most friendly terms with the people of our various colonies. Take Porto Rico, for instance, where the mortality list was formerly 15,000, the list to-day is only 3,000, and the yellow fever work has been almost a marvel of success."

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., at the national testimonial to be given him at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York city, on Feb. 8, will give the first public account of his experiences at the North Pole. Other testimonials have been offered to him by nearly every state in the Union, and he will accept as many of them as possible in the territory east of the Mississippi River. He will sail for England on April 27, to be the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Royal Geographical Society. He has accepted invitations to address the geographical societies of Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, St. Petersburg, Brussels, Antwerp and Edinburgh. Civil Engineer Peary will return to America before the end of June to attend the commencement exercises of Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me., where he will be the honored guest of the college, from which he was graduated in 1877. Civil Engr. Peary has proposed to the National Geographic Society that an American expedition be organized to find the South Pole. The Peary Arctic Club, Mr. Peary said, would contribute the steamship Roosevelt, provided the National Geographic Society would assume responsibility for the first \$50,000 toward the cost of the expedition. All expenses above \$50,000 are to be divided equally between the two organizations, according to the plan. Mr. Peary is now fifty-three years old. He is willing to take charge of the fitting up of the expedition and to do whatever he can by way of advice to ensure its success. According to the estimates made by Mr. Peary, the expenses of the expedition would be between \$75,000 and \$100,000. The proposed expedition would start next fall, and would reach Coates Land about March, 1911. Coates Land is that part of the Antarctic continent directly opposite Cape Royds, the base of the British South Pole expedition. It is estimated that the expedition could reach the South Pole about Dec. 31, 1911. No formal action has yet been taken by the Geographic Society on Mr. Peary's proposal. The demurral interposed by Mr. Peary in the action for desecration of the American flag growing out of the display of the famous "North Pole" flag at the Hudson-Fulton celebration, was sustained by Justice Lyon, of Elmira, N.Y., Jan. 28. Roswell R. Moss, an attorney of Elmira, who brought the action, announces he will carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. The demurral sustained alleged that the law is unconstitutional as refers to the charge against Peary.

A son, Wilford J. Hawkins, Jr., was born to the wife of Capt. Wilford J. Hawkins, U.S.A., on Jan. 28, 1910.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Karl Truesell, 5th U.S. Inf., at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Jan. 11, 1910.

Comdr. and Mrs. Guy H. Burrage, U.S.N., have sent out cards for an "at home" on Feb. 7, from five until seven, at their quarters at the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Arthur Dow Newman, of Fryeburg, Me., has successfully passed all his examinations for admission to West Point. He is the third son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin T. Newman, of Fryeburg. He was appointed to West Point by Senator William P. Frye.

Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Fliger gave a very pretty dinner at their home in Fort Leavenworth last Saturday night, their guests including Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Caldwell, Col. and Mrs. Nichols and Capt. and Mrs. Sam Jones. The table decorations were in pink.

Mrs. Merriam, wife of Major Lewis Merriam, U.S.A., will be at home informally on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 5, from four to seven. Capt. Henry C. Merriam, U.S.A., from Jackson Barracks, has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Lewis Merriam for the past week.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., has been under treatment at the naval hospital in Washington for several weeks, and recently was operated upon. On Feb. 3 he was well enough to take an automobile ride. He will appear before the Naval Committee as soon as he is considered able.

Lieut. and Mrs. Chester A. Shephard, 28th Inf., entertained at Fort Snelling, Minn., at a hop supper on Jan. 28, the guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Lieut. M. R. Wainer, Lieut. C. C. Stokely and Lieut. F. A. Doniat, of the Infantry garrison, and Miss Amy Shephard, of Minneapolis. Lieut. and Mrs. Shephard entertained on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles walked out of President Taft's office on Feb. 2 and saw sitting on the furniture which decorates the Executive anteroom half a dozen stolid, high cheeked, bronze skinned Indians. "How, Mata Ogle?" said one big Indian as he rose to his feet. "How, White Swan?" said the General. General Miles shook hands with each Indian. Later the Indians shook hands with the Great White Father.

Miss Mary Helen Leefe, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. John George Leefe, and Miss Ethel Tozier, both of Washington, assisted by Miss Helen Grant, of Boston, and Mr. Fabian, of Washington, will be heard in concert in the ballroom of the New Willard, Washington, D.C., on the evening of Feb. 18. The friends of Miss Leefe and Miss Tozier hope that the efforts of these two young artists will be fulfilled, and that their contemplated trip abroad to finish their studies may be realized.

Major and Mrs. John T. Knight, U.S.A., entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 28, for their daughter, Miss Alice Margaret Knight, and her guest, Miss Aileen Gorgas, daughter of Col. William C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer of the Isthmus of Panama. After the dinner the party went to the dance at Fort Myer. Miss Knight and Miss Gorgas went on Jan. 29 to Annapolis, to be the guests of the family of Rear Admiral Pignan, U.S.N., and to attend the hop at the Naval Academy.

Dr. Andrew S. Draper, State Commissioner of Education of New York, made public, on Feb. 2, a letter he is sending superintendents, school commissioners and principals throughout the state, in which he says he has declined the request of an officer of the U.S. Navy, engaged in recruiting service, who asked for a letter of introduction to school teachers, to assist him in "reaching the young men of the state" and in "giving the public accurate information as to the U.S. Navy, its needs and conditions." Dr. Draper declined the request, on the ground that the schools should not be permitted to be used by an outside interest.

Capt. Chauncey Thomas, U.S.N., who has been commandant of the lighthouse department at Tompkinsville, N.Y., for the past two years, was succeeded on Jan. 26 by Capt. Robert M. Doyle, U.S.N., who was lately in command of the battleship Missouri. "During the time he has been on Staten Island," says the Staten Islander, "Captain Thomas has greatly improved the efficiency of the local station and the lighthouse service at large. Captain Thomas will be promoted to the grade of rear admiral in March, and has been assigned as one of the aids to Secretary of the Navy Meyer, assuming the position of president of the Board of Inspection and Survey. Captain Thomas's many Staten Island friends will regret that he is to leave the Tompkinsville station, but at the same time will congratulate him on his distinguished promotion."

At the American House dinner, Boston, Mass., Jan. 29, speaking before the Essex Club, the Rev. Roland D. Grant, of Waterloo, Vt., said that he hated the word "patriotism"; that it ought to be "Pat-riot-ism"; that "Pat-riot-ism" found expression in equipping the Army and Navy, etc. Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, had all his Irish blood and professional tenets stirred, and there was not lacking language in which to express a rejoinder. Ex-Governor John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, indulged in an address before the Sunset Club, of Chicago. His address included the question, "Have you never noticed that when there are scenes of riot and disorder the Army man is in evidence?" Retort was made by the then Capt. Philip Reade, "Have you ever noticed that when there's a big conflagration in a metropolis the fireman is in evidence?" General Reade will address the members of the 2d Corps of Cadets, of Boston, at the smoker on Feb. 17, upon "Life in the Philippines." It will be a military talk, illustrated by stereopticon views.

Lieut. Henry W. Torney, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was arrested recently with Miss Inez Milholland by Captain Henry, of the Mercer street police station, New York city, for taking part in a shirtwaist strike demonstration in Waverley place, called on Mayor Gaynor Feb. 3 to make a formal protest against his arrest. He told the Mayor that after the arrest of some of the strikers he went to the police station to offer himself as witness and that when he got inside he was ordered under arrest by Police Captain Henry. He had said nothing and done nothing which warranted such action, he said. After hearing Lieutenant Torney's story the Mayor sent for Captain Henry. The captain said he had ordered Lieutenant Torney's arrest because he had been among those who had caused a crowd to collect on a public street. The Mayor asked Lieutenant Torney if he wished to make a complaint against the captain. Lieutenant Torney said he did not; that he had appeared only to show that there had been no reason for his arrest. The Mayor seemed to agree that the Lieutenant was justified in making the objection he did to police methods. The police, the Mayor said, had authority to arrest persons

only when they saw them committing some criminal offense, and that when they had not seen any such offense they should keep their hands off. The Mayor told Captain Henry that in arresting Lieutenant Torney he apparently had followed a bad example which had existed in New York city for years.

The twenty-eighth annual banquet of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., was held Feb. 1 in Washington, D.C., and was largely attended. Rear Admiral George C. Remey, U.S.N., Commander, presided, and read a letter from Admiral Upshur, the retiring commander, in which he congratulated the Commandery in having the services of Major William P. Huxford, who has in such an efficient manner filled the position of recorder for the last twenty-three years. Admiral Remey also added his tribute to Major Huxford's worth, and his remarks were received with cheers. After the standing toast to the President of the United States and that to the deceased members had been drunk, the formal toasts were responded to as follows: Senator Dick, of Ohio, "The Liberty of Peace"; "The Future Greatness of Our Country," by Representative Hamilton, of Michigan; "True Patriotism as Exemplified by the Sacrifices of the Soldier and Sailor," by Hon. John W. Yerkes. Speaker Cannon paid his respects in very "Cannonesque" language to the yellow journals of the country, and turned to the subject of "Insurgent Republicans" and devoted some minutes to their undoing, and at the close of his speech it would have been hard to determine whether it was worse to be a "yellow journal" or an "insurgent." The attendance at the banquet was the largest in some years and was marked by great enthusiasm. The number of wives and daughters of members in the galleries was large, and their attractive gowns added to the artistic decorations of the hall.

#### ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Army transport Thomas arrived at Manila, P.I., Jan. 31, with fifty-five officers and 880 enlisted men of the 6th U.S. Infantry.

The Army cableship Burnside met with a queer experience on her recent trip to Alaska to lay cable. A case of smallpox occurred on board and the man died. When the ship reached Sitka the captain went ashore and endeavored to make arrangements for burial. The citizens, when they learned of his purpose, made decided objection to having the body brought ashore, and when the captain insisted they gave him to understand plainly that they would take the law into their own hands, and the first man to come down the gangplank to bring the dead man ashore would be shot in his tracks. At this the Burnside turned around, and returned to Seattle without entering on her work of cable laying.

The nominations of 1st Lieut. Alvin K. Baskette to be captain, 2d U.S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. John S. Upham to be first lieutenant, 15th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Edward A. Noyes to be first lieutenant, 6th Cav., were sent to the Senate on Feb. 4.

The findings in the trial by court-martial of 1st Lieut. Carlos J. Stolbrand, Corps of Engrs., at Washington Barracks, the last week of January, have been forwarded to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East. It is understood that the findings were such that the officer will suffer a reduction of several files.

In the case of Capt. Ralph D. Gambell, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, who was before a retiring board Jan. 22, the acting board is divided, several members holding that Captain Gambell's physical disability was not incurred in the line of duty. This officer, who is 6 feet 2 inches tall, weighs only 131 pounds.

Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, U.S.A., is a good example of the "handy man" an officer of the Army has to be nowadays. Although an officer of Cavalry, his present detail to the Signal Corps compelled him not only to master the intricacies of that arm, but he has to know considerably about the problems of the deep, being the commander of the cableboat Cyrus W. Field at New York.

#### TEUTONIC EFFICIENCY.

Cortlandt Field Bishop, president of the Aero Club of New York, brings this one back from Europe free of duty:

"An American motorist went to Germany in his car to the army maneuvers. He was especially impressed with the German motor ambulances. As the tourist watched the maneuvers from a seat under a tree, the axle of one of the motor ambulances broke. Instantly the man leaped out, ran into the village, returned in a jiffy with a new axle, fixed it in place with wonderful skill, and teufed-teufed off again almost as good as new."

"There's efficiency for you," said the American admiringly. "There's German efficiency for you. No matter what breaks, there's always a stock at hand from which to supply the needed part."

"And praising the remarkable instance of German efficiency he had just witnessed, the tourist returned to the village and ordered up his car. But he couldn't use it. The axle was missing."—Everybody's.

The Boston Transcript says: "There are now on the retired list of the Army no less than sixteen officers of ages ranging from eighty-four to ninety, of whom two served in the Mexican War. The best known names on the list are those of Generals Sickles, Osterhaus and N. A. M. Dudley. The services of Sickles and Osterhaus have been interrupted by long periods of civil employment, but General Dudley has been an Army officer for fifty-five years. His record is passed, however, by that of Gen. Robert Murray, whose original commission as assistant surgeon bears date of June 29, 1846. General Murray attained the rank of surgeon general in 1883, after thirty-seven years of continuous service. While the late General Rucker's record of longevity has not been reached, the capability for living and the comfortable circumstances of these octogenarian veterans afford ground for hoping that some of them will yet equal it. A retired general officer's lot ought to be eminently a happy one, for it is old age associated with distinction, and a degree of comfort that most would reckon affluence." The officers named are undoubtedly well known, but perhaps our four lieutenant generals, Miles, Young, Chaffee and Bates, with others, might lay equal claim to that distinction. Generals Simpson (1842), Oakes (1842) and Gibson (1843) entered the Service before General Murray, and General Carr in the same year.

## HEARING ON MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

Before the House Committee on Military Affairs, Col. H. L. Scott, Superintendent of the Military Academy, explained in detail the necessity for the various items in the Academy Appropriation bill, answering a variety of questions for the enlightenment of the committee. He stated that there are now present at the Academy 383 cadets, beside five foreigners who pay their own way. There are 150 vacancies. There are rooms for 672 cadets and mess facilities for 744. Of those appointed thirty-six principals and sixty-nine alternates failed to report for examination. Colonel Scott said: "A great many alternates feel that their principals will get in, and do not feel that they can afford to go to the expense of going to the place to be examined under those circumstances. Now, I believe that this would be largely obviated if the President should take all of those alternates who have passed and put them in the vacancies in their own states. I get continual letters from young men all over the country saying: 'For heaven's sake show me a way to get into West Point.' I think that every professor should be on the same terms as to military rank as every other professor. Right around this board here everybody is on an equality. If you were to put a man with a different status in here, he would not have the courage of his convictions unless he were a man of extraordinary force. I think that provision there as to retirement should not apply."

For want of such a provision they have lost a valuable man, Professor Adams, the head of the Department of English and History, who was going back to Yale whence he came. As to the provision of quarters, fuel and light for civilian instructors in French and Spanish, Colonel Scott said: "There is no place in the vicinity of West Point in convenient distance to their duties where civilian instructors can live. We have lost one of our best civilian instructors, Mr. Casonier, whose ability is such that he is difficult to replace. He lived down in New York, but it was such a nuisance for him to go back and forth that he said, 'I must go somewhere else.'

Colonel Scott argued in favor of the old system of board examination, and waked up Mr. Slayden, the author of the change to a visit by a committee of Congressmen alone. Speaking of the old system Mr. Slayden said: "It was a pure waste, in my judgment, of somewhere between three and five thousand dollars a year. I think it is of practical benefit to this committee, in its preliminary work in the making of this bill, to go up there and see the Academy at work. So far as the interference with the classes is concerned, I presume they have discretion and judgment enough not to do that. In the first place, there is not one of them in ten, with all due respect to my colleagues, who would know what was going on anyhow, when they get to talking about ballistics and things of that sort, and to see the operation of the Academy during the working term, rather than when roses are in bloom and dinners are ripe and dances and that sort of thing are given, is a distinct advantage, and much cheaper to the country."

## FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Some recent utterances of General Bilderling have been the subject of much German comment because he told his countrymen that past errors are the best assurance of future wisdom, that after rain comes sunshine, and that it was only the "unfortunate peace of Portsmouth that took the heart out of the Russian army, which it did just at the time when the adversary was at the end of his resources, and when Russia was only just beginning to develop hers." In the Russki Invalid Colonel Novitzky, of the Russian General Staff, whose name was often heard during the war, writes, in memory of General Kondratenko, a cry to arms. For five years Russia had lived, he says, under the terrible shadow of defeat. She is downcast, and her army has lost confidence in itself. Only a victorious war, he exclaims, can still the stormy waves of Russian life, which foam and roar from one end of the Fatherland to the other! It is not war against Japan that Colonel Novitzky looks for, and this naturally is what has caused his remarks to be regarded with a good deal more than ordinary interest in Germany, says the Army and Navy Gazette, of London.

"Ben asker im," which, being interpreted, means "I am a soldier," is next after the statement that he has made a pilgrimage to Mecca, the proudest thing that a Turk can say. A British military consul in Turkey says of the Turk: "A splendid soldier he makes, and he can stand almost any hardship with extraordinary endurance. The old-style officer and the new are as different as chalk and cheese. The former are often ignorant, fanatical, and corrupt, and I knew one general commanding a cavalry brigade who could neither read nor write. Their merit is that they are both loyal and brave. The new-style officer is not less brave nor less patriotic, but he is also possessed of military knowledge, and will become a capable leader of men on the modern battlefield." He has seen Redifs, hastily collected at Adana and Mersina, compelled to beg food or take it by force. Things are, of course, different in Europe, where the army is practically kept on a war footing. It is on the eastern side of the Bosphorus that the real empire of Turkey begins.

From Essen-on-Ruhr it is reported that this year additions to the Krupp artillery works will be made that will allow of an increase of 1,000 in the personnel of artisans. A correspondent says that the recent visit of the Chinese naval commission is almost certain to mean large orders for heavy guns, and that a preliminary order amounting to \$500,000 has been given and only awaits confirmation of the Chinese government.

One of the reasons why the German War Ministry refused to accept the Zeppelin III. as a military airship, states a contemporary, is that the weight of its aluminum framework was nearly six tons. That airship is now to be practically rebuilt, and instead of aluminum the new alloy elektron is to be used. Elektron is an alloy of aluminum and magnesium, of which the specific gravity is 1.7, whereas that of aluminum is 2.6. It is also found that elektron can stand greater stress than aluminum, and that by using elektron instead of aluminum a reduction can be made of about fifty per cent. in the weight of the airship.

Breaking from her moorings during a gale in the British Channel, near Dover, on Jan. 27, a British torpedo boat destroyer was driven ashore. When the tide receded the destroyer was left high and dry and badly damaged. Her guns, heavy gear and coal were removed in the hope that she could be floated at the next high tide. One of the small boats of the battleship Albemarle, which was engaged in salvaging, was overturned,

but the fourteen occupants were rescued. Fifty-three officers and men were saved from the destroyer by means of the breeches buoy.

The carrying of shields for Infantry, with the discussion of which our own Army was familiar not so long ago, is mentioned in reports of British officers attending the Russian and Japanese troops in the Manchurian War. Colonel Haldane says that after Mukden a small, comparatively light, steel shield was manufactured by the Japanese, to which was attached a rope. A man crept with head thus protected up to cover and then the shield was hauled back by the firing line and used again. It is considered that such a shield must be used in the final stages of the attack at a time when a kind of stalemate often ensues. During the battle of July 31 the six field batteries of the Japanese Second Division had during the previous night constructed wooden shields, and after the battle of the Shaho the Japanese field gun was fitted with a light steel shield. Colonel Hume, who was with the Japanese, was told that there was "no sense in the Continental objection to shields on the ground that they furnish a big mark." The Russians also adopted artillery shields after Liaoyang, but they were too large and heavy (165 pounds). "The extremely high percentage of losses in engineer companies" leads Colonel Haldane to suggest "protection for those engaged in destroying obstacles. A few bullet-proof shields to move on wheels might be allotted to each engineer company." Such "barrow-shields" evolved after much costly experiment, were offered thirty years ago to the Indian War Office and declined. Col. L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., of the British Army, has made a collection of opinions from the reports of British attachés in the war, from which the preceding extracts were made as published in the January Cavalry Journal. After studying these reports he comes to the conclusion that these five points of superiority were enough to give the Japanese the victory: patriotism; method, preparation, thoroughness; physical exercises and activity: use of cover; night movements.

It appears from the Yacht that the French are taking up the question of the submarine mine, and that experiments are in progress at Cherbourg with a new type of mine, which is said to answer the special requirements of The Hague Conference of 1907. It is of such a type that within a few months the requisite number of mines could be provided. M. Turpin, the inventor of melinite, claims to have discovered a sure method of limiting the offensive character of the mine as required by the conference, which he proposes to do by means of a chemical device which he names "chromo-diatic." The value of his invention has yet to be proved. In any case it will introduce a new complication. The problem is to provide a satisfactory type of mine suitable for the tidal waters and currents of the Channel and the North Sea, and this is the matter now under examination. The French also propose either to buy vessels suitable to be transformed into mine layers or to build them.

Chili is following the example of the Argentine Republic, and is making inquiries in England for torpedo craft of thirty-three knots' speed and carrying four-inch guns.

Japan has not found the reconstructed Russian battleships satisfactory, in view of the immense cost of the work on ships whose original construction was not of the best.

More than usually languid is the state of progress in Russian naval construction at the present time, according to the London Engineer, which says that "very little has been done beyond laying the elementary keel plates of the first of the Dreadnought type vessels, which is to be built at the Baltic works. The second has not yet been laid down at the Admiralty works. Both these vessels were ordered early in 1907, but progress has been particularly slow since the war. The two 16,000-ton battleships, the Andrei Pervozvanny, launched in October, 1906, and the Imperator Pavel I., are still far from completion at the Galeray Island and Baltic yards respectively, while at the new Admiralty yard at St. Petersburg two cruisers of the Admiral Makarov type—the Bayan and Pallada—are in the same condition. These latter two vessels were launched in November, 1906, and August, 1907, respectively. The present organization of the Russian Admiralty is one that needs very radical modification before the Russian navy can again be considered a factor of any serious importance."

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.

## ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 28, 1910.

## Promotions in the Army.

## Coast Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. Frederick Marsh, C.A.C., to be colonel from Jan. 24, 1910, vice Col. Walter Howe, who vacated his commission as colonel in the C.A.C. by accepting an appointment as brigadier general on that date.

Major Henry C. Davis, C.A.C., to be lieutenant colonel from Jan. 24, 1910, vice Marsh, promoted.

Capt. Gordon G. Heiner, C.A.C., to be major from Jan. 24, 1910, vice Davis, promoted.

First Lieut. Stanley S. Ross, C.A.C., to be captain from Jan. 24, 1910, vice Capt. Gordon G. Heiner, promoted.

Second Lieut. Olin H. Longino, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 24, 1910, vice Ross, promoted.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 31, 1910.

## Promotions in the Army.

Second Lieut. Ben F. Ristine, 21st Inf., to be first lieutenant from Dec. 1, 1909, vice Jones, 13th Inf., detailed in the Signal Corps on that date.

Second Lieut. George R. Guild, 30th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Dec. 16, 1909, vice Eppley, 8th Inf., honorably discharged on that date.

Second Lieut. Stuart A. Howard, 30th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Dec. 18, 1909, vice Doane, 9th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. John F. Franklin, 7th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 12, 1910, vice Daniel E. Shean, 16th Inf., drafed for desertion on that date.

Note.—Lieutenants Ristine and Guild were nominated to the Senate for promotion on Dec. 21, 1909, and confirmed on Jan. 17, 1910. Lieutenant Howard was nominated on Jan. 17, 1910, and confirmed on Jan. 25, 1910, and Lieutenant Franklin was nominated on Jan. 24, 1910, and confirmed on Jan. 29, 1910. These nominations are submitted for the purpose of correcting an error in the date of rank of each of the nominees.

Second Lieut. William C. Russell, 8th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 18, 1910, vice Dannemiller, 11th Inf., retired from active service.

## Medical Corps.

Lieut. Col. Aaron H. Appel, M.C., to be colonel from Jan. 28, 1910, vice Byrne, retired from active service on that date.

Major Alfred E. Bradley, M.C., to be lieutenant colonel from Jan. 28, 1910, vice Appel, promoted.

Capt. Roger Brooke, Jr., M.C., to be major from Jan. 28, 1910, vice Bradley, promoted.

## Appointment in the Army.

## Coast Artillery Corps.

Harrison Creasy Browne, of Michigan, to be second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps from Jan. 28, 1910.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 1, 1910.

## Infantry Arm.

Capt. Stephen M. Hackney, 6th Inf., to be major from Jan. 31, 1910, vice Steedman, 6th Inf., retired, on that date.

First Lieut. James M. Kimbrough, Jr., 27th Inf., to be captain from Jan. 31, 1910, vice Hackney, 6th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Roland W. Boughton, 1st Lieut. to be first lieutenant from Jan. 31, 1910, vice Kimbrough, Jr., 27th Inf., promoted.

## ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 28, 1910.

## Appointment in the Army.

## Medical Reserve Corps.

James Jehu Robert to be first lieutenant.

## Promotion in the Army.

## Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. John F. Franklin to be first lieutenant.

## Reappointment in the Army.

## Signal Corps.

Brig. Gen. James Allen to be Chief Signal Officer with the rank of brigadier general.

## S.O. FEB. 3, 1910, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. John N. Merrick, M.R.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, relieving 1st Lieut. Michael E. Hughes, who will proceed to Fort Rodman.

Major Clyde S. Ford, relieved from duty at Fort Logan on arrival of Major Jay Ralph Shook and will proceed to Fort William Henry Harrison, relieving Capt. Robert H. Pierson, who will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, for duty.

Capt. Tilman Campbell, on completion of course of instruction at Training School for Bakers and Cooks, will proceed to San Antonio for duty as assistant to the chief commissary of the Department of Texas.

Capt. Robert S. Abernethy, now unassigned, is assigned to the 47th Co., C.A.C.

First Lieut. Arthur L. Kessling is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort McDowell, for duty.

The following officers will proceed to West Point and report on March 1, for duty: First Lieuts. Joseph A. Green, Harold W. Huntley, Forrest E. Williford.

Leave granted Capt. Granville Sevier, Dec. 27, on account of sickness, is further extended one month.

First Lieut. Morrison C. Stayer relieved at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will report to medical superintendent, Army Transport Service, for duty on transport Thomas as surgeon during its next voyage to the Philippines.

Major Edward P. Lawton, retired, detailed professor of military science at University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras.

Leave three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, granted 2d Lieut. William E. Selbie.

The resignation of Capt. Marcus Covell, Philippine Scouts, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 28.

Major William H. Sage is relieved from duty at headquarters, Department of Columbia, and will take transport to sail April 5, for Philippines.

Major William H. Johnston from duty at headquarters, Department of Colorado, and will sail April 5 for Philippines.

First Lieut. Charles B. Moore ordered to remain in Alaska until arrival there of 16th Infantry, and then proceed to join 27th Infantry.

First Lieut. William F. DeNiedman and Alpha M. Chase, M.R.C., will take transport Crook, Feb. 19, for Philippines.

The following officers, C.A.C., will proceed to Sandy Hook Proving Grounds to witness experimental firing, with fourteen-inch gun, against concrete target, Monday, Feb. 7: Lieut. Col. Charles J. Bailey, Major Richmond P. Davis, Major Andrew Hero, Jr., Major Frank W. Coe, Capt. Robert E. Callan, Capt. Percy P. Bishop, Capt. Jesse C. Nicholls, Capt. John W. Gulick and Capt. Edward Carpenter.

Major John W. Joyes is relieved at Augusta Arsenal, and will take first available transport after March 1 for Philippines.

Leave two months granted 1st Lieut. John L. Jordan.

G.O. 10, JAN. 20, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Announces the small-arms practice season for this department for the target year ending Dec. 31, 1910.

## G.O. 12, JAN. 24, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Major Frank Greene, Signal Corps, having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty and announced as chief signal officer of the department, with station in San Francisco, relieving Capt. Arthur L. Fuller, C.A.C.

## G.O. 13, JAN. 25, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, the 1st Cavalry will proceed to stations as follows: Headquarters, band and 2d Squadron, and Veterinarian.

Headquarters, band and 2d Squadron, and Veterinarian Walter R. Pick, to Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; the lieutenant colonel, 1st Squadron, Troops K and M, and Veterinarian Coleman Nockolds, to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Headquarters 3d Squadron and Troops I and L, to Boise Barracks Idaho.

## G.O. 10, JAN. 20, 1910, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Troop L, 14th Cav., Boise Barracks, Idaho, and detachment of Troop L, Fort Walla Walla, Wash., will stand relieved from duty in this department in time to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., so as to arrive there not earlier than the afternoon of March 3, or later than the morning of March 4, 1910, for transportation to the Philippine Islands.

## G.O. 8, JAN. 21, 1910, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Lieut. Col. George T. Bartlett, Gen. Staff, chief of staff of the department, is detailed in charge of the general scheme for camps of instruction for officers of the Militia to be held within this department during the current year. He will have charge of the preliminary details with reference to the assembling of the officers and the arranging of the course of instruction.

## G.O. 103, DEC. 31, 1909, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Publishes the results of rifle and pistol firing in this department for the target year 1909.

## G.O. 100, DEC. 31, 1909, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Announces the results of target firing in this department for the year 1909.

## G.O. 3, JAN. 20, 1910, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

The months of April, May and June, 1910, are announced as the regular season for small-arms target practice for all troops serving in this department. Post commanders will designate the supplementary season for their respective posts.

## G.O. 5, JAN. 25, 1910, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

So much of G.O. No. 2, c.s., these headquarters, as directs 2d Lieut. Alvin G. Gutensohn, 19th Inf., to remain at Fort Bliss, Texas, until the arrival of the 23d Infantry in this department, is rescinded and 2d Lieut. Elmer C. Desobry, 19th Inf., is designated for this duty instead. Lieutenant Gutensohn will accompany his battalion to the Philippine Islands on the 31st instant.

By command of Brigadier General Myer:

GEORGE H. MORGAN, Major, A.G.

## GENERAL STAFF.

## MAJOR GEN. J. FRANKLIN BELL, C. OF S.

Capt. Joseph D. Leitch, 25th Inf., is detailed a member of the general staff corps, vice Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman, Gen. Staff, who is relieved from detail as a member of that corps. Captain Leitch will repair to Washington, D.C., and report to the Chief of Staff for duty. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer, 5th Inf., is detailed as a member of the general staff corps. Captain Wittenmyer upon the expiration of his present leave will repair to Washington, D.C., and report to the Chief of Staff for duty. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

**JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE B. DAVIS, J.A.G.

Capt. Allen J. Greer, acting judge advocate, Department of Mindanao, is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division and will proceed by the first available transport sailing from Manila to San Francisco. He will proceed thence to Omaha, for duty as acting judge advocate, Department of Missouri. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

**QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.**

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

The leave granted Capt. William S. Scott, Q.M., is further extended fifteen days. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Joseph L. Knowlton, Q.M., is extended twenty-one days. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

Major George G. Bailey, Q.M., will proceed to the following posts in the order named, for the purpose of making an inspection covering the condition, operation and efficiency of the Quartermaster's Department generally, theretat: Fort Caswell, N.C.; Forts Moultrie, Sumter and Fremont, S.C., and Fort Screven, Ga. (Jan. 19, D.G.)

Capt. Joseph C. Castner, Q.M., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work in Honolulu, and of the Army Transport Service at that place. He will also assume charge of the office of quartermaster at Honolulu, temporarily relieving Capt. Moor N. Falls, Q.M., of the duties specified during the absence of Captain Falls. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Adolph Wels, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

**SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.**

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about Feb. 15, 1910, is granted Capt. Benjamin F. Hardaway, C.S., 17th Inf., with permission to go beyond the sea. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Charles Swanson upon arrival at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., from the Philippines Islands will be sent to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Nils P. Bengtson, now at Fort Jay, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Howard, Md., for duty. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George S. Thompson, P.S., is extended ten days. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.****MEDICAL CORPS.**

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

The leave granted Capt. Orville G. Brown, M.C., is extended one month. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

Leave for four months, upon his relief from duty in the Philippines Division, is granted Capt. Nelson Gapen, M.C. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

First Lieut. Arthur C. Christie upon arrival at San Francisco will proceed to Columbus Barracks for duty. The leave granted Lieutenant Christie is extended one month. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

Major Deane C. Howard upon the expiration of the leave granted him will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty.

Major Alfred E. Bradley from duty at Jefferson Barracks and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport about July 5, 1910, for Manila, for duty. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

Capt. Robert M. Thornburgh, M.C., having reported, will proceed to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Jan. 20, D.Cal.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

Lieut. Col. Henry J. Raymond from duty as chief surgeon, Dept. of Dakota, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail from that place about April 5, 1910, for Manila for duty.

Capt. Robert C. Loving from duty at the U.S.M.A., to take effect April 1, 1910. Upon the expiration of the leave granted him he will proceed to San Francisco and take the transport about Aug. 5, 1910, for Manila for duty.

First Lieut. Howard H. Johnson upon arrival at San Francisco will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty.

First Lieut. Bernard S. Gostin upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

The sick leave granted Capt. William A. Duncan, M.C., is extended four months on account of sickness. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

The retirement of Col. Charles B. Byrne, M.C., from active service on Jan. 28, 1910, under the requirements of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

**MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.**

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William F. de Niedman, M.R.C., is extended to March 5, 1910. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Love, M.R.C. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 7, Jan. 10, 1910, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Herman N. Bundesen, M.R.C., is revoked. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. Hyman M. Cohen, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Rodman, Mass., to San Francisco, and take transport to sail from that place about April 5, 1910, for Manila for duty. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. George R. Clayton, M.R.C., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., for temporary duty. (Jan. 21, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Albert L. Miller, M.R.C., Fort Meade, S.D., will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., for temporary duty. (Jan. 24, D. Mo.)

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 6, Jan. 8, 1910, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. John P. Kelly, M.R.C., is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Kelly to proceed at once to Fort Ruger, Hawaii, and report at that post for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Department of California. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are relieved from duty at the Army Medical School and will proceed to their respective homes: 1st Lieut. James C. Haley, 1st Lieut. James K. Ashburn, (Feb. 2, W.D.)

**Hospital Corps.**

Sergt. 1st Class William H. Lyon, H.C., will be placed on the retired list on receipt of this order. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Mathew Galvin, H.C., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., at such time as will enable him to report to the C.O. for duty with the 13th Co., C.A.C., en route to Manila. Upon arrival at Manila he will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Daniel C. Donovan, H.C., will proceed to Honolulu, H.T., on the transport leaving San Francisco about March 5, 1910. (Jan. 19, D. Mo.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 15, W.D., Jan. 19, 1910, as relates to Sergt. Alfred E. Staps, H.C., is revoked. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

Boards of medical officers are appointed to meet at posts as designated below, on Feb. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1910, for the examination of members of the Hospital Corps for the position of sergeant and sergeant, first class, as follows: Fort Monroe, Va.—Major Frederick P. Reynolds and Capt. George P. Peed, M.C., for the examination of Sergts. Thomas F. Smith and Hugo Winkler; Pvt. 1st Class Irving Tier, Raymond H. Brookins and Virginians E. Elliott, San Juan, P.R.—Major Bailey K. Ashford, M.C., for the examination of Sergt. Fred C. Baum, and Pvt. 1st Class William Brod and William D. Ross. (Jan. 31, D.E.)

**Dental Surgeons.**

Dental Surg. S. Davis Boak, having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Jan. 24, D. Cal.)

**PAY DEPARTMENT.**

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.M.G.

Capt. R. C. Williams, paymr., is relieved from duty at these headquarters, to take effect Feb. 1, 1910. (Jan. 26, D. Colo.)

**CORPS OF ENGINEERS.**

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL.

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will re-

port in person to Col. William T. Rossell, C.E., president of the examining board, Army Building, New York city, at such time as they may be required by the board for examination for promotion: Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, 1st Lieut. Laurence V. Frazier and 2d Lieut. Charles K. Rockwell. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

Par. 8, S.O. 9, Jan. 12, 1910, W.D., relating to Capt. Lewis H. Rand, C.E., is revoked. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William E. Craighill, C.E., will report to the Chief of Engineers for duty pertaining to the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

**ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.**

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sgt. Albert Biever, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Leave for two months, about Feb. 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles G. Mettler, C.O. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Sergt. of Ord. Samuel Ihling, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

**SIGNAL CORPS.**

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

First Class Sergt. Rue H. Murch, Signal Corps, Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent to Fort Snelling, for duty. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulois, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and will proceed to San Antonio, for duty pertaining to the aeronautical work of the Signal Corps. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

**CAVALRY.**

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

The leave granted Capt. William G. Silks, 1st Cav., is extended one month and twenty days. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

**2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.**

First Sergt. William Dardis, Troop E, 2d Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

**5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.**

Capt. Francis J. Koester, 5th Cav., assistant to the Commissary General of the Army, will proceed to St. Louis, for temporary duty pertaining to the preparation of the plans and specifications and details of the manufacture of the new type of field range for the Army. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

**6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.**

Leave for two months, about March 1, 1910, is granted Lieut. Col. Matthias W. Day, 6th Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (Jan. 24, D. Mo.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward A. Keyes, 6th Cav., is extended to and including Feb. 9, 1910. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major Augustus P. Blockson, 6th Cav. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Upon request of the Governor, Moro Province, 1st Lieut. William O. Reed, 6th Cav., is, with his consent, detailed as district secretary, District of Sulu. (Nov. 30, D. Min.)

**9TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.**

Capt. Fred E. Buchan, 9th Cav., acting judge advocate, is relieved from detail as acting judge advocate, Department of the Missouri, to take effect Feb. 9, 1910, and will report in person on that date to the commanding general of that department for special duty. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

**12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.**

First Lieut. Charles M. Maigne, 12th Cav. (promoted from second lieutenant, 7th Cav., subject to further examination), having been examined by a board of officers and found physically disqualified to perform the duties of a first lieutenant of Cavalry by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a first lieutenant, under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, and Sec. 32 of an Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, is announced. He will proceed to his home. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

**13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. HATFIELD.**

Major Augustus P. Blockson, 13th Cav., is transferred at his own request to the 6th Cavalry, vice Major J. F. Reynolds Landis transferred to the 13th Cavalry. Major Blockson will join the regiment to which transferred. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

**COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.**

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Col. Henry H. Ludlow, C.A.C., Fort Caswell, N.C., is granted leave for ten days on account of sickness. (Jan. 19, D.G.)

Major Elmer W. Hubbard, C.A.C., will repair to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. William R. McCleary, C.A.C., is granted leave for one month, to take effect Jan. 20, 1910. (Jan. 19, D.G.)

Par. 4, S.O. 15, Jan. 19, 1910, relating to Capt. Henry C. Merriam, C.A.C., is revoked. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Leave for two months, upon his relief from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., is granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Burt, C.A.C. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Capt. William P. Pence, C.A.C., will repair to Washington and report at Walter Reed General Hospital for surgical treatment. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Capt. Mervyn C. Buckley, C.A.C., now unassigned, is assigned to the 40th Co. He will join company. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

First Lieut. Walter J. Buttgenbach, C.A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, for duty. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles C. Burt, C.A.C., recruiting officer, is relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., and from further duty on recruiting service, and at the expiration of the leave granted him will comply with the requirements of Par. 8, S.O. 296, Dec. 21, 1909, W.D. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days, effective Feb. 11, 1910, is granted Capt. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., C.A.C. On termination of this leave Captain Timberlake will stand relieved from duty in this department to enable him to comply with Par. 8, S.O. 128, Jan. 17, 1910. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about Feb. 5, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. William E. Murray, C.A.C. (Jan. 29, D.E.)

First Sergt. William H. Illingworth, 114th Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Capt. John S. Johnston, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 16th Company and attached to the 105th Company. He will proceed on the first transport upon which he can secure accommodations to join the company to which he is attached at Fort Ruger, Honolulu, Hawaii Territory. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

**INFANTRY.**

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer, 5th Inf., is detailed a member of the General Staff Corps, and will proceed to Washington, D.C., for duty on expiration of his present leave. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

First Lieut. William S. Sinclair, 5th Inf., will be relieved as recruiting officer, on March 31, 1910, at Charlotte, N.C., and join his regiment. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

**3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.**

Upon request of the Governor, Moro Province, Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, 3d Inf., is, with his consent, detailed as district governor, District of Sulu, Dec. 11, 1909. (Nov. 30, D. Min.)

**4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.**

Leave for two months and fifteen days, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. William S. Weeks, 4th Inf. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

**8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.**

So much of Par. 25, S.O. 20, Jan. 25, 1910, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieuts. Ben F. Ristine, 8th Inf., and George R. Guild, 9th Inf., is revoked. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

**9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.**

Capt. Marion M. Weeks, 9th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability inci-

dent thereto, his retirement, under the provisions of Sec. 1251, R.S., is announced. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

**10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.**

First Lieut. Charles E. Swartz, 10th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Parkersburg, W. Va., and enter upon recruiting duty at that place, relieving 1st Lieut. Wilbur A. McDaniel, 15th Inf., on March 31, 1910, who will join his regiment. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

**11TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. ARTHUR.**

Capt. Francis J. McConnell, 11th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is assigned to the duty of making the annual inspection of the 53d and 56th Regiments of Infantry of Iowa. The inspection will begin Feb. 14, 1910. (Jan. 25, D. Mo.)

**14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.**

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Amos H. Martin, 14th Inf., upon his arrival in the United States. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

**15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.**

First Lieut. Wilbur A. McDaniel, 15th Inf., will be relieved from recruiting duty on March 31, 1910, at Parkersburg, W. Va., and will join his regiment. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

**16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDNER.**

Leave for one month, about Jan. 20, 1910, is granted Capt. Joseph F. Gohn, 16th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (Jan. 19, D. Mo.)

**17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.**

Capt. Henry J. Hunt, 17th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Charlotte, N.C., and enter upon recruiting duty at that place, relieving 1st Lieut. William S. Sinclair, 5th Inf., recruiting officer, on March 31, 1910. Lieutenant Sinclair will join his regiment. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

**18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.**

The leave granted Capt. Wait C. Johnson, 18th Inf., is extended to February 25, 1910. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

**19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.**

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Clifford U. Leonori, 19th Inf. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

First Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, 19th Inf., is detailed as an A.Q.M. for duty in the Army Transport Service with station at San Francisco. He will report for assignment to duty as quartermaster of the transport Crook, and upon the arrival at Manila will join his regiment. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

**22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.**

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Frank Halstead, 22d Inf. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

First Sergt. Richard Orington, Co. I, 22d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

**23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.**

Second Lieut. Roderick Dow, 23d Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 19th Infantry. He will remain on duty at his present station until the arrival of the 19th Infantry at its station in the Philippines Division, when he will join

M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. Edmund T. Weisel, C.A.O., recorder. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Charles M. Gandy, M.C.; Major Wirt Robinson, C.A.C.; Capt. Isaac Newell, 22d Inf.; Capt. Robert C. Loving, M.C.; Capt. Lloyd L. Smith, M.C.; Capt. Alfred A. Maybach, O.A.C.; 1st Lieut. E. Llewellyn Bull, 21st Inf., is appointed to meet at 9 o'clock a.m., Feb. 23, 1910, at West Point, N.Y., for the mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

#### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Capt. Charles H. Martin from the 1st Inf. to the 23d Inf.; Capt. Grosvenor L. Townsend from the 23d Inf. to the 1st Inf. Each of the officers named will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. Captain Martin will remain on duty at his present station until further orders. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

Major Charles G. Treat, 3d Field Art., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Jan. 14, 1910, assigned to 4th Field Art.

Capt. George LeR. Irwin, 2d Field Art., promoted to major, rank Jan. 14, 1910, assigned to 3d Field Art.

First Lieut. Harry F. Reed, 5th Field Art., promoted to captain, rank Jan. 14, 1910, assigned to 2d Field Art.

Second Lieut. Frank Thorpe, Jr., 3d Field Art., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Jan. 14, 1910, assigned to 5th Field Art.

Lieutenant Colonel Treat will retain station at Fort Myer, Va., until further orders. Captain Reed will be assigned to a battery by his regimental commander and will join battery. Lieutenant Thorpe will report by telegraph to his regimental commander for assignment to a battery and station, and will join the station. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

#### MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

The assignment of officers as inspectors for the annual inspection of the organized militia, District of Columbia, for 1910, is announced as follows: Major Samson L. Faison, 24th Inf.—Headquarters and 2d Battalion, 2d Inf., March 7 and 8, 1910; 1st Battalion, 2d Inf., March 8 and 9, 1910; Headquarters and 1st Battalion, 1st Inf., March 9 and 10, 1910; 2d Battalion, 1st Inf., March 10 and 11; 3d Battalion, 1st Inf., March 11 and 12, 1910; 1st and 2d Infantry bands, March 13, 1910; field, staff and 1st Separate Battalion, Inf., March 14 and 15, 1910; 3d Battalion, 2d Inf., March 16 and 17, 1910; brigade headquarters and staff departments (omitting medical department), March 18 and 19, 1910. Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.C.—Medical Department and Hospital Corps, March 17, 1910. Major Samuel Reber, Signal Corps—Signal Corps Co., March 18 and 19, 1910. Capt. Morris E. Locke, 3d Field Art.—1st Battery, Field Art., March 15 and 16, 1910. (Jan. 27, D.E.)

#### DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, Feb. 1, 1910.

The Adjutant General, Washington.

The following deaths occurred since last report:

Dysentery—James Halford, Co. F, 3d Inf., Jan. 18.

Cerebral abscess—George W. Matthews, Troop E, 13th Cav., Jan. 22.

DUVALL.

#### PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:

	Due at Leave Transport. S.F.	Due at Honolulu about	Due at Guam about	Lay days at Manila.
Thomas . . . . .	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 27	Feb. 2 13
Sheridan . . . . .	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 27	Mar. 5 10
Logan . . . . .	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 27	Apr. 2 13
Sherman . . . . .	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 27	May 3 12
Sheridan . . . . .	May 5	May 13	May 27	Jun. 2 13
Logan . . . . .	Jun. 5	Jun. 13	Jun. 28	July 3 12
Sherman . . . . .	July 5	July 13	July 27	Aug. 2 13
Sheridan . . . . .	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 27	Sept. 2 13
Logan . . . . .	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3 12
Sherman . . . . .	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 2 13
Sheridan . . . . .	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 27	Dec. 2 13
Logan . . . . .	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2, 1911 13

From Manila, P.I.:

	Due at Leave Transport. Manila	Due at Honolulu about	Due at S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Logan . . . . .	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 5	Feb. 13 20
Thomas . . . . .	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 8	Mar. 16
Sheridan . . . . .	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 13 22
Logan . . . . .	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 6	May 14 23
Sherman . . . . .	May 15	May 20	Jun. 5	Jun. 13 22
Sheridan . . . . .	Jun. 15	Jun. 20	July 6	July 14 22
Logan . . . . .	July 15	July 20	Aug. 5	Aug. 13 23
Sherman . . . . .	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 5	Sept. 13 22
Sheridan . . . . .	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 6	Oct. 14 22
Logan . . . . .	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 5	Nov. 13 22
Sherman . . . . .	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 6	Dec. 14 22
Sheridan . . . . .	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 13, 1911 22

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

Docks: Foot of Folsom street, Pier No. 12.

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—at San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—at San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—Arrived at Manilla Jan. 17.

INGALLS—at Newport News.

KILPATRICK—Capt. J. D. Tilford. At Newport News, Va.

LOGAN—Left Nagasaki Jan. 21 for Honolulu.

MCCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—at Manila.

SHERIDAN—Left Honolulu Jan. 4 for San Francisco and arrived Jan. 12.

SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco Feb. 5.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Arrived in Manilla Jan. 31.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

#### CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. W. C. Jones, Signal Corps, commanding. Left Seattle Jan. 19 for Alaskan ports.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. C. C. Culver, Signal Corps. New York.

LISCUM—In Philippine waters.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. Ad dress New York city.

#### MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C., commanding. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGOLD—1st Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding. At Manila, P.I.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, Jr., C.A.C., commanding. At Manila, P.I.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. Will be at Fort Pickens, Fla., to Feb. 15; at Fort Morgan, Ala., from Feb. 15 to March 31; at Fort St. Philip, La., from March 31 to May 15. Arrived at Fort Barrancas Jan. 23, Jan. 17.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 189th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. Address Fort Screven, Ga., during January, February and March. Address Fort Howard, Md., from March 31 to April 21, and at Fort Washington, Md., from April 21 to May 15. Arrived at Fort Screven Jan. 9.

GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. Left New York Jan. 3 and should be addressed as follows: Fort Dade, Fla., until Feb. 15; then Fort Moultrie, S.C., until March 31; then Fort Caswell, N.C., until April 21; then Fort Du Pont, Del., until May 15, when the vessel will return to New York. Arrived at Fort Dade Jan. 15.

#### G.O. 10, JAN. 21, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. Part 255, Manual for the Subsistence Department, is amended to read as follows:

255. The commissary at a post will supply the organizations therewith the necessary field cooking outfit on memorandum receipts of their respective commanding officers, who will be responsible for the care and preservation of the property and will see that it is kept properly cleaned and greased to prevent rust.

II. The article "Rope" is added to the articles enumerated in Par. 6, Cir. No. 14, W.D., April 3, 1909, that may be expended and dropped from the returns upon the certificate of the accountable officer to the effect that such articles were expended in instruction or use in field engineering, reconnaissance, or surveying.

The certificate will state for what particular purpose the rope was used, and the quantity permitted to be dropped on such certificate will not exceed twenty per centum a year, or five per centum a quarter of the allowance authorized in G.O. No. 221, W.D., Nov. 1, 1907.

By order of the Secretary of War:

TASKER H. BLISS, Brig. Gen., Acting Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 11, JAN. 22, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Before a G.C.M. which convened at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., of which Col. Sidney W. Taylor, 2d Field Art., was president, and Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf., judge advocate, was arraigned and tried Capt. Frank D. Wickham, 12th Inf.

Charge—"Drunkenness on duty, in violation of the 88th Article of War."

The specification alleged that Captain Wickham having, on Oct. 6, 1909, been detailed for duty as officer of the day for Oct. 7, 1909, was found drunk while on duty at guard mounting at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I. The accused pleaded "Not guilty."

Finding, "Guilty." He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service of the United States.

The sentence having been approved by the convening authority and the record of trial having been forwarded for the action of the President, under the 106th Article of War, the following are his orders thereon:

The White House, Jan. 21, 1910.

In the foregoing case of Capt. Frank D. Wickham, 12th Inf., the sentence is confirmed, but on the recommendation of the Secretary of War is commuted to a reduction of fifty files in rank on the lineal list of captains of Infantry.

WM. H. TAFT.

#### PROFICIENCY FIRING TEST.

##### G.O. 12, JAN. 24, 1909, WAR DEPT.

The following instructions relating to the proficiency test prescribed in chapter II, part VIII, page 210, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, will be observed whenever the proficiency test is fired by organizations stationed in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. The instructions relating to the test in the Philippines Division will be prescribed by the commanding general of the division.

##### 1. Regulations for Proficiency Test.

The special regulations, in addition to those prescribed for range practice, that will govern during the firing of the proficiency test, until further orders, are as follows:

a. Not more than one company or troop will fire at the same time on the same range.

b. All companies and troops yet to fire will be held where the targets cannot be seen nor commands heard until the range is opened for them to fire.

c. The firing point, or starting point of the exercise, will be marked and the organization will be formed in close order about twenty yards in rear of this point with rifles not loaded and no ammunition. The officer in charge of the test, or a disinterested officer, will make a careful inspection of the company, just prior to the issue of its ammunition, for the purpose of ascertaining that no enlisted man has any ammunition in his possession.

d. At a suitable time in advance of the hour set for the test, the officer charged with its supervision will notify the company or troop commander of the number of rounds of ammunition that will be required.

e. Ammunition will be issued by some person belonging to an organization other than that firing.

f. After ammunition is issued the statement of the exercise selected will be handed to the organization commander. After he has read over the exercise he will be immediately directed to deploy his command on the ground indicated and a reasonable time will be allowed him to do so. The normal skirmish interval will be used unless the restricted nature of the ground makes a lesser interval necessary.

g. When the firing position has been occupied the officer supervising the test will at once indicate to the commander of the firing line the first objective to be fired on or will cause the objective to appear in the case of an appearing target.

h. Time will be counted from the moment the initial object is indicated or appears up to the last shot fired of the entire series.

i. The commander of the firing line will not be instructed as to the exact location of targets, the distribution nor the kinds of fire to be used.

j. The location of targets about to be fired on should be described by reference to natural or artificial features that may be present and not by reference to other groups of targets that may be in view.

k. All firing, deployment and movements of the firing line will be executed by commands conforming to Drill Regulations.

l. Commands may be preceded or followed by such instructions as may be deemed necessary by the organization commander.

m. When more than one target is specified the allotment of ammunition to any particular target will be regulated by the organization commander, subject to the allowance of time and such directions as he may receive from the officer supervising the test.

n. It will be considered that the allowance is all fired. No credit will be taken for misfires or unfired cartridges.

o. Each rifleman will fire, or attempt to fire, all ammunition issued to him, and no more.

p. Cover will be sought only by the natural features of the terrain, unless a particular test prescribes that artificial cover is to be constructed.

q. Sergeants will be present in the line of file closers, but must not fire in the test. By being in the line of file closers they may render ready effective assistance to the company commander in controlling the fire. This place and duty accord with the requirements of the Drill Regulations with respect to this grade. This rule modifies that portion of Par. 354, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, which requires sergeants to be in the firing line.

r. The officer supervising the test should have the services of a junior officer as his assistant to act as timekeeper. The range officer with a suitable range party should set up and operate the targets as may be directed.

s. The count of hits should be made in all cases by a commissioned officer, who should certify to the correctness of the record. The work will be expedited by assigning, when practicable, an officer to count hits on each group.

t. When it is desired that the two platoons of a company shall fire separately as means of testing subordinate officers, which may be done with any one of the three prescribed courses, the value of E will be computed separately and the average of the two results obtained taken as representing the value of E for the entire company.

u. The dress and equipment will be as prescribed in Par. 170 (d), Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual.

##### 2. Standard of Proficiency.

a. In determining upon a standard of proficiency it was decided to take as a basis or probable maximum efficacy one-half the probable number of hits to be expected from good marksmen—organizations making 80 per centum or better of this maximum to be rated as "Excellent"; those making 60 per centum or better and less than 80 per centum to be rated as "Very good"; those making 40 per centum or better and less than 60 per centum to be rated as "Good," and all those who fall to make 40 per centum to be declared "Deficient."

The probable maximum efficacy computed from what may be expected from good shots under good leaders with an equally distributed fire has been worked out for each course of firing and is given with the statement of the exercise which

will be furnished all officers superintending proficiency tests. Each exercise has also been given a practical trial.

b. In order to determine in a convenient and uniform way the proficiency of different organizations as a result of the application of the tests resort will be had to the formula given below, the factors of which represent the various elements enumerated as going to make up efficacy of fire.

$$H = \frac{D^2}{V} \times 1,000.$$

A<sup>2</sup> F T

E=Effectiveness.

H=Number of hits made.

D=Distribution or number of figures hit.

V=Visibility factor (to be assigned a value by officer supervising the test varying from 1 to 1.25).

O=Observation factor (to be assigned a value by officer supervising the test varying from 1 to 1.25).

A=Product of number of rounds, per man, prescribed for the course by the number of men actually present firing in the firing line, excluding sergeants who are required to be in the line of file closers, but must not fire.

F=Number of men who should be in firing line, excluding sergeants. (Par. 354, S.A.M.C.)

T=Time required in minutes and decimals from beginning to end of exercise, including that required to give instructions to point out the objective and execute the fire-time to be taken up to the last shot fired.

The multiplier 1,000 is introduced in order to bring the value of E up to a convenient number above unity.

To apply the formula to a particular case, substitute values for the factors in the formula and find the value of E for the exercise used as a test. The ratio between the value of E thus ascertained and the value of

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Our report of the proposed plan for discriminating in the matter of hazing at West Point was received from Washington last week, with an opening comment which might be supposed to express approval of it. This was not intended, as is shown by the editorial on this subject which appears elsewhere. Secretary Dickinson is too good a lawyer not to know that intent in law is determined by the consequences that naturally follow from a given action, yet he proposes that in disciplining cadets this should be made a matter of metaphysical distinction. The New York Sun, which is disposed to indulge its well known disposition to humor at the expense of the proposed rules, says, with equal truth and force: "It is comparatively easy to figure to yourself the gallant Col. Hugh L. Scott, Superintendent of the Academy, painfully poring over these 'new rules' and appealing to a sincere if puzzled imagination for light and guidance. He wants to maintain discipline at West Point and to convert to the ways of gentlemen, and at least the appearance of courage and command, even the toughest and most unpromising material sent to him. Nevertheless he is asked if not required to pronounce upon 'intent' when the very circumstances of the case speak for themselves. The logical and inevitable opera-

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tion of these 'new rules' would be to destroy the last vestige of discipline and decency at West Point."

Acting under the instructions of the Secretary of War, Brig. Gen. William Crozier is preparing a bill which, when introduced, will make the elimination scheme a live topic before the House Committee on Military Affairs. Doubt is expressed by a number of influential members of the committee as to the passage of a bill at this session, but the advocates of a reorganization of the Army are confident that a measure can be formulated which will meet the approval of the committee and the House. The objection of placing too much power in the hands of one man, as provided for in the bills now pending in Congress, is to be overcome in the bill which is being prepared by General Crozier. It is proposed to create a board in each arm of the Service which will pass upon all of the cases coming under the act. Provision is to be made not only for the retirement of older officers, but for those who are not measuring up to the requirements of the Service. The purpose of the bill will be to create a constant sifting process by which younger and more competent officers can be advanced without waiting for those of a higher rank to reach the age of retirement. Such a plan is favored by a majority of the members of the committee, but they confess they are not agreed upon any definite legislation to carry it out.

In confirmation of the statement on page 648, we learn that the Bureau of Steam Engineering has under consideration for adoption, for future battleships, the combined Melville-Westinghouse turbine and reduction gear. The new device has been fully tested at the Westinghouse works in West Pittsburg, and Mr. Westinghouse claims that it will prove on sea quite as effective as on land. Summarizing the claimed advantages of the Westinghouse marine turbine and reduction gear, as compared with direct-connected turbines or reciprocating engines, there would be required one-half the room and half the weight, and there would be secured by their use greater steam economy, and a longer cruising radius, coupled with an important decrease in the cost of the installation.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1910.

**THE MEYER REORGANIZATION PLAN.**

There is such an irreconcilable difference between the point of view of the line officer of the Navy and that of the average member of Congress that it is hard to see how they are ever to be brought together. The Congressman has a certain jealous distrust of rank as a factor in efficiency, and is not easily persuaded to believe that it should be the determining factor in the conduct of navy yards or the direction of mechanical construction. Hence he is much more in sympathy with the point of view of the Chief Constructor and the Paymaster General of the Navy, as set forth in their testimony before the House Committee, than with that of the line officers, as represented by Secretary Meyer in his testimony. To secure Congressional approval of the Secretary's plan, it was necessary that they should receive the endorsement of all the diverse and contending elements in department administration, and this was impossible. At the time the Meyer plan was first announced we gave warning of this, and the result, as we regret to find, is fulfilling our anticipations. It is doubtful if there would have been any different result if the critics of the Secretary's scheme had been prevented from appearing before the House committee, for Congress is not disposed to have any check put upon its demand for information to guide its legislation.

Without giving out any formal statement to that effect, the committee has let it be known that it resented the reported suggestion of the Secretary that the Chief Constructor and the Paymaster General should be removed from the staff on account of their refusal to approve the Meyer-Swift scheme or reorganization. It was only through the influence of some of the more careful members that the committee did not go on record at its meeting on Wednesday, Feb 2, as condemning even the inference that the bureau chiefs should not give free expression to their ideas upon the workings of the Navy. It was stated by several members that the committee will insist upon calling any officer, or, for that matter, any man, in the Service to testify upon proposed legislation. If the Secretary should refuse to permit an officer to appear before the committee when summoned, a resolution will be introduced on the floor of the House and authority will be asked from Congress to make a complete investigation of the Navy after the style of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation, which is now in progress before a joint committee.

Perhaps the most unfortunate feature of the reorganization controversy is that it is keeping the Naval Appropriation bill in the committee when it should be upon the calendar of the House. It will require the support of almost a unanimous committee and pressure from the White House to carry out the two battleship program in this session. The bill should be before the House now, so that its friends could be lining up their forces. This week a strong intimation from the White House that the River and Harbor bill must be cut about \$10,000,000, or from \$40,000,000 to \$30,000,000, was received with poor grace by river and harbor advocates in Congress. If this very strong element is called upon to submit to such strict policy of economy it is apt to retaliate by opposing a two battleship Naval Appropriation bill.

For the purpose of getting the bill into shape to be reported to the House, the Naval Affairs Committee has decided to close the hearings on the reorganization plans with the testimony of Secretary Meyer. Unless the committee changes its plans, no other witnesses will be called after the Secretary appears some day next week.

The discussion in the committee took such a wide range as to bring in question the authority of President Taft to issue his recent blanket order prohibiting bureau chiefs and subordinates of all departments from furnishing information to Congressional committees and Congressmen. It was urged by several members of the committee that the time had arrived when the constitutionality of the authority of the President's order should be tested. There has been considerable suppressed resentment in Congress at the President's order, and it will only require the refusal of some one of the Departments to furnish information to a committee to bring on a storm in both Houses.

"You may rest assured," said one of the oldest members of the Naval Affairs Committee, "that Congress will insist upon knowing where the money it appropriates goes to and determining just how it is expended. We will not be satisfied with a general statement from the head of the Department, but we want details from the subordinates who have personal charge of the work. Further than this, we propose to see that the officers or subordinates of a department who appear before our committee are protected. If there is no truth in these rumors, and I do not think that there is, that Rear Admirals Capps and Rogers are to be removed, Secretary Meyer should give out a statement contradicting them. Even newspaper reports of this character have a tendency to intimidate witnesses who are called before our com-

mittee. We have been attempting to induce some civil shipbuilders to give their views to our committee, but we learned that they fear that they would offend the Secretary if they should not agree with his proposals for the reorganization of the Navy. I do not intend to reflect upon the integrity or of the competency of Secretary Meyer, but it appears to me that he is placing himself in an embarrassing position before the public when he allows to go uncontradicted reports that he intends to discipline the bureau chiefs who happen to disagree with him upon methods to be followed in the reorganization of the Navy.

"It has been represented to the members of the Committee on Naval Affairs that Paymaster General Rogers and Chief Naval Constructor Capps submitted their testimony to Secretary Meyer before they gave it to the Committee on Naval Affairs. If this is true, the committee is at a loss to understand why the Secretary should be incensed by the character of their criticism of his plan. The conduct of Secretary Meyer, I fear, has tended only to prejudice the House committee against his administration. The entire affair is very unfortunate, and I am hoping that it will be a closed incident when the bill now pending before the committee has passed the House."

#### DISCIPLINE AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The more the question of punishment for hazing at the Military Academy is discussed the clearer comes into view the importance of placing the discipline of the corps of cadets entirely in the hands of those entrusted with the management of the Academy. What academy head could maintain his authority over his pupils if his acts of discipline were always to be subject to the supervision and nullification of some superior entirely disconnected, in a practical administrative way, from the management of his institution? It is manifest that such an arrangement would injuriously affect both the students and their teachers. The former would risk a violation of the rules in the hope of being able to influence the distant final revising authority, while the superintendent and those immediately under him would be in danger of losing interest in the maintenance of order which would not depend entirely upon their zeal or their watchfulness.

If nothing else is plain, this truth is beyond dispute, viz., that whatever standards of punishment are set up the authorities at the Military Academy should not be interfered with, and that the principle of "restoration by political pull" should be done away with. As we sought to make plain in an editorial entitled, "A Severe Blow at the Military Academy," in our issue of Jan. 23, 1909, in which we discussed the restoration of dismissed cadets by orders from Washington, most of the injury to discipline at West Point has come from the meddling of Congress and the occupants of the White House with the efforts of the Academy authorities to apply penalties for misconduct. So notoriously weakening has been the effect of these interpositions of outside forces upon the morale of the institution that we were almost ready to assert that a bad rule and non-interference would be preferable to a good rule with interference. Congress, our Presidents and the American people must learn that the Academy at West Point, as well as that at Annapolis, to achieve what it was founded to accomplish, must be conducted in accordance with those principles of pedagogy and instruction which have received the support of the educators of the world. We have never yet heard of an educator that has suggested, or even qualifiedly approved, the system of appeal by disobedient students to an authority totally dissociated from the conduct of the institution; yet in a school of the greatest importance to the nation, because from it come and are to come the commanders of the forces of national defense, we not only permit but encourage such an appeal, which is all the more pernicious and dangerous because it is made in quarters which, by the very nature of our political institutions, are susceptible to all the baneful and malign influences of partisan contamination. There should be the fullest recognition of the ability of the Army officers in charge of the Military Academy to understand the needs of the institution better than they, from the viewpoint of disciplinary methods, and to realize that, as the government of the schools of New York city would be utterly destroyed if the disobedient students were privileged to appeal for reinstatement to the School Board or to the Mayor, so is the discipline of the West Point Academy likely to be seriously impaired by the spectacle of dismissed cadets running to Washington attended by a long train of sympathetic sisters, cousins and aunts and of more or less sympathetic political "influences."

What does Congress, no matter how well intentioned it may be, know about the character of each individual cadet, compared with what the professors there know as revealed by the close intimacy existing between teacher and pupil? West Point has more instructors, in proportion to students, than perhaps any other institution of learning in the country, and necessarily each cadet is able to receive an unusual degree of attention from his instructors. This makes for a comprehensive understanding of the character of the students by the officer-professors, and especially qualifies the Academic authorities for understanding how each student should be treated in situations calling for punishment. Hazing is merely a phase of boyish exuberance, and should no more be made the subject of Congressional action than hazing at civilian colleges should engage the attention of dignified state legislatures. When Congress enacts into a statute a regulation governing such a prank as hazing the force

of law is weakened, while at the same time a reflection is cast upon the ability of the officers of the Academy to govern the institution without the assistance of a non-educational body.

We can conceive of no body of men more deeply interested in minimizing hazing or exterminating the practice entirely than those associated with the management of the Academy. Upon them falls the blame or the praise for the bad or the good condition of the institution. Their standing as officers depends as much upon efficiency in the performance of their duties at the Academy as upon the battlefield in war or in garrison in time of peace. They are quite as much concerned in controlling hazing as the members of Congress, although there is a certain public sentiment that seems to accord to that body a peculiarly sensitive and continuing interest in the welfare of West Point. The officers in charge of molding the lives and characters of the cadets committed to their care are themselves graduates of the Academy. Who can be expected to have a greater regard for the honor and success of the institution than those to whom it bears the relation of alma mater?

This recognition of the superior knowledge by the Academy officers of the character of each cadet carries with it as a corollary the duty of leaving to the authorities at West Point the establishing of penalties for hazing, and makes it clear that the subject should not fall within the scope of statutory enactment. As the situation now presents itself, there can be no question that those unqualifiedly hostile to hazing and those disposed to regard it with an indulgent eye agree that the indiscriminating statute which visits the same penalty upon a trifling expression of the hazing spirit that is imposed for a flagrant violation of the law is so opposed to the common principle of fair play and justice as to defeat the very end sought by bringing against its enforcement the sympathy of all that believe in the grading of punishment, or the fitting of the punishment to the crime. The law as it now stands visits dismissal upon any cadet found guilty of even a minor breach of the hazing law regulations. To those who can find anything to admire in such a law we would submit such a case as the following: Suppose a cadet is led into hazing by the influence of more reckless comrades. Is it not manifestly unfair to visit upon him the same penalty to which the ringleaders are subjected? Every school has students more easily led than others, and that quality of mind is always advanced in their behalf in cases of disciplinary judgments. But at West Point as it is now no such concession to the weaknesses of human nature are permitted to the governing authorities. They must blindly follow an iron rule, established by men who know practically nothing by actual experience of the methods of Academy management and instruction, and who are admittedly peculiarly susceptible to the clamor of an hysterical press.

As soon as the graduates of the Academy enter upon the duties of Army officers they find that they cannot pass judgment upon even the lowest private in the ranks without exercising careful discrimination in establishing the severity of the offense. Human experience has shown that nothing is gained for law, order and justice by sweeping and unconditional penalties. The highest human wisdom is expressed, not in blind and drastic laws, but in carefully graded punishments adapted to the varying phases of human weakness.

#### NAVAL MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer, in a hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Wednesday, Feb. 2, asked for several million dollars to be expended in enlarging the government drydocks. This, he declares, is made necessary by the larger type of battleships which are now being constructed. He also asked for the construction of a new drydock at Norfolk, Va., at a cost of \$2,000,000. It was recommended by the Secretary that the limit of cost of the New York Navy Yard dock be increased from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000, to provide for a dock 700 feet in length. The width of the drydock at Puget Sound the Secretary asked to be increased to 110 feet at an estimated cost of \$3,500,000, or \$1,500,000 more than the estimate under the original plans. The Pearl Harbor dock he advocated should also be enlarged to 110 feet at a cost of \$2,425,000, an increase of \$425,000.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer has recommended the passage of Representative Loud's bill (H.R. 16038), which provides for the raising of the wreck of the Maine in Havana Harbor. It is suggested by the Secretary that the work should be done by the War Department under the supervision of the Corps of Engineers, as the wreck might be regarded as an obstruction to navigation.

The two battleship program for this session is in danger of losing its friends in the House committee. Unless some amicable adjustment of the differences between Secretary of the Navy Meyer and the House Committee on Naval Affairs in the reorganization plan is reached soon there will be no provisions in the naval bill for battleships when it is reported to the House. The preposition of abandoning the naval program for this session has been seriously discussed in a conference between the most influential members of the House committee. It can be stated upon the highest authority that Chairman Foss is entirely indifferent. Unless he changes his mind, he will not make a fight for two battleships in this session's bill. Without his support there is absolutely no prospect of carrying out a two battleship program in this session.

As has been stated previously in these columns, Senator

Hale and a number of the influential Republican leaders in the Senate are opposed to battleship appropriations, believing that the condition of the Treasury is not such as to admit of such an expenditure. Without strong support from the House the battleship provisions would be stricken from the bill, even if they should pass the House. Perfudatory advocacy of a two battleship program by Chairman Foss and the members of the House committee will not be sufficient to pass the legislation at this session. Even pressure from the White House will not force battleships into the naval budget this year without an aggressive policy by the House committee.

Realizing the dangers which threaten the two battleship program, some of the more enthusiastic advocates have taken up the task of bringing about a more cordial relation between the Navy Department and the House committee. Compromise propositions were submitted to Chairman Foss, and later will be taken up with the Secretary. It is insisted by them that the carrying out of a definite naval program is more important than the reorganization of the Navy. Pressure will be brought to bear upon Secretary Meyer and Chairman Foss to induce them to make concessions and to get together upon an agreement which will not be embarrassing to either. Chairman Foss is assured of the support of the members of his committee, and it is stated that President Taft is loyal to the member of his Cabinet.

Apparently seeking more testimony on the Newberry side of the naval reorganization controversy, the House Committee on Military Affairs has asked Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich to appear before it and give his views of the workings of the Newberry plan in the New York Navy Yard. It was under Admiral Goodrich that former Secretary Newberry put his ideas into effect at New York. Although a line officer, Rear Admiral Goodrich is recognized as a Newberry partisan, and what he has to say will be doubtlessly in opposition to the Meyer methods. The committee has consented to allow Secretary Meyer to close the hearing. It has practically been agreed not to call any of the navy yard commandants, and the advocates of the Newberry plan will probably rest their case when Rear Admiral Goodrich has concluded his testimony.

Secretary Meyer has not hesitated to declare, in unmistakable terms, his displeasure at the course taken by Paymaster General Rogers, regarding what he said as insubordination in the extreme, the Paymaster General having gone out of his way to antagonize the reorganization plan, and having, in Mr. Meyer's judgment, discussed matters of which he had only hearsay knowledge, by reason of the fact that his bureau had little or nothing to do with the administration of construction work at the navy yards. The plan of reorganization had been submitted to President Taft, and had met with his full and hearty approval, and had become purely an administration reform. The Secretary said that no hasty action would be taken in the matter. If Chief Constructor Capps and Paymaster General Rogers should be removed from their positions it would be not because of their testimony, except as it showed that their views were not in harmony with those of the administration, and their usefulness was at an end. Secretary Meyer will go before the committee again to discuss the reorganization plan. He did not speak of it at his appearance before the committee on Wednesday, Feb. 2, his errand at that time being to urge the necessity for additional appropriations for drydocks. After the hearing there was an informal discussion of the matter, in which members of the committee talked pretty plainly, and the Secretary returned the compliment in kind. The Secretary has directed Engineer-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone to prepare himself to go before the committee and make a complete statement as to the examples of excessive cost in construction and steam engineering work that occurred while the Newberry plan was on. This was made necessary by the statements that were made by Chief Constructor Capps, who threw a great deal of light on the occurrences at the Mare Island Yard, where the greater part of the excessive expense occurred. The Secretary still maintains that he asks no legislation from the committee, but he does desire that the bulk of appropriations for engineering work shall be given to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and not to that of Construction and Repair. The announcement of a limit of eight years' detail for bureau chiefs is aimed at Chief Constructor Capps, whose second four years' detail expires in November, 1911. There is no way by which the two bureau chiefs can be removed unless they voluntarily resign.

Surg. Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N., has been appointed Surgeon General of the Navy and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery by Secretary Meyer, to succeed Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, who retires on Feb. 4. The nomination of Surgeon Stokes was sent to the Senate Feb. 4. He is known as a very progressive and able medical officer, and entered the Service Feb. 1, 1889. He will have the rank of rear admiral in his new office. It was Surgeon General Rixey's desire to round out his period of active service in his present position, and then retire for age four years hence. But owing to the policy of the administration, as stated by the Secretary of the Navy, that any term of office for a bureau chief would be limited to eight years, and the necessity of retiring while in his present office in order to avoid reduction to the rank of captain, Surgeon General Rixey applied for retirement from his present position after thirty-six years of active service.

## OPINIONS OF THE CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR.

We give here a synopsis of the testimony of the Chief Constructor of the Navy in the matter of the comparative merits of the Newberry and the Meyer systems of naval reorganization. It may perhaps be well to explain to those who are disturbed by the application to a bureau chief, not of the line, the title of the rank he holds while on duty as such that what we give are quotations from the report of testimony, in which the witness is uniformly addressed by the committee as "Admiral."

Admiral Capps briefly described the old system, which provided in each navy yard for a working department representing each working bureau in the Navy Department, and stated that the consolidation at these yards went on practically without adverse comment. The success of the Newberry system depended largely upon sympathetic environment in the yard, both as regards the commandant and the other personnel. The chief difficulty was in the inability of officers of various branches to serve in the same department unless a line officer was the head of the department. This should be corrected by legislation. The witness said: "Confusion would be obviated, I think, by making a specific limitation to dock-yard or other duty ashore of a non-military character, officers to serve on shore duty as assigned by the Navy Department, in accordance with their rank and irrespective of corps—something of that general character."

He did not accept the construction of the law which held that the manufacturing department was a "military command" and thus gave line officers the control. "A navy yard is not merely a repair station; it is a very large supply station; it is an ordnance depot; it is a recruiting station; it is a big supply depot, a station for ships in reserve or in ordinary, and is used for various other activities that go with the military establishment." The witness said: "In the last analysis, I believe that the best possible place to make repairs on government vessels is in well organized, well run government yards, and when shipbuilding is at a low ebb, such as it is now, the bargains are to be obtained by having new ship construction performed in private yards. A government yard, as my experience leads me to believe, has too many military ramifications to be able to define it strictly as an industrial yard. You can introduce, unquestionably, many of the best possible features of an industrial establishment, but you must recognize the military difficulties that make the cost of certain classes of work a little more."

Asked as to the working of the Newberry system, the answer was: "The conditions under which it was operating for a large part of its continuance were such as to make it difficult to obtain the best results under that system because of the unsympathetic attitude of many officers. At one yard on the west coast the report of the commandant indicated that the results achieved had been excellent."

"Mr. Padgett: The Mare Island Yard?

"Admiral Capps: Yes, sir, the Mare Island Yard. There were reports also submitted from officers in command afloat which indicated that the results attained were excellent. At a yard on the Atlantic coast the report was most adverse. Other reports varied between those extremes."

The twelve instances cited by the Engineer-in-Chief of alleged inefficient work under the naval constructor were taken up seriatim and explained at length. The method of selecting and training officers for the Construction Corps was explained. "The naval constructor has the full course of training at the Naval Academy in all electrical and engineering work, just the same as his colleagues of the line; that he then goes to sea, as a rule, for several years; is then selected, by reason of his academic training, his cruise standing and his general efficiency and adaptability, for this special post-graduate training. He then goes to the Institute of Technology—or has for the past nine years—and receives a special course in naval architecture, including all its allied branches, receiving a most thorough groundwork in mechanical, electrical and steam engineering. In all cases the post-graduate training of these officers necessarily embraced a large amount of training in electrical engineering and marine engineering, that being the almost universal custom in such training, in order that graduates may have a broad grasp of the whole subject. In fact, in some foreign countries those intended for hull and for machinery design have been taught exactly alike, the idea being to give to each the same broad foundation, with the intention of specializing later on."

"Mr. Padgett: There seems to be, Admiral, a friction, or a contest, or whatever it may be called, between the line and the staff. The questions seem to divide along those lines. I would like to have your opinion as to whether or not it would be practicable and feasible to make the staff officers line officers and do away with the distinction between the two, and then assign the line officers to do the work along the industrial lines, which is being done by what are known as staff officers. Would that remove this friction that seems to permeate the whole organization along those lines?"

"Admiral Capps: I think, sir, that the mere calling of certain staff officers 'line officers,' unless it were attended with the absolute segregation of those officers for specialized work, would not be in the interest of efficiency or economical administration. My reason for this belief is simply that a man to excel in any profession must believe thoroughly that that profession is for him the finest profession on earth. He must give to it his absolute allegiance. If, as is undoubtedly the case in the line, the real goal is that of the command of ships and the command of fleets, the natural tendency will be to excel and to give greater weight to development in those duties which will make for excellence in the important duty of command afloat. That necessarily means that sooner or later the dividing of the ways comes; and when command rank is reached very few such men would elect to stay on shore. They would then, by all means, want to command ships in order that subsequently they might command divisions and squadrons and fleets. This has been the result, as demonstrated by experience in years gone by, with respect to the tenure of office of senior line officers at navy yards, the commandants and captains of the yards. The records indicate, as a rule, a very brief tour of duty there."

"Mr. Padgett: In other words, then, the necessities are such that there must be a non-seagoing corps in the Navy, that is, men whose main business is not to go to sea?"

"Admiral Capps: That is decidedly my belief, and it is strengthened by the actual experience of foreign navies. It is reinforced also by a very definite and unanimous report of a board convened about three years ago. Six of the members of the board were line officers, one of them being an old engineer—one of the best engineers we have. There was not a single constructor on it."

"Mr. Loudenslager: You say the general aptitude of the cadets is taken into consideration. What are the

measurements that cause you to select one above his fellow cadets?

"Admiral Capps: First, the actual record made during the four years' study at the Naval Academy. The large majority have been selected from the highest numbers in the class. In a few instances they have gone down to number 15 or 20 in classes of one to two hundred, and in two instances they have been taken a little lower still; but the great majority are from the very top of the class. Now, it does not follow that the senior man will necessarily be the best man under all those conditions, but from the way in which men are marked at the Naval Academy, which takes into account military bearing, capacity to control men, general officerlike qualities, and so on, the chances are that your senior men are apt to be the best men in the class; I do not say that that is necessarily so; but the chances are that that will be so. After they go to sea, subsequent to graduation, commanding officers make quarterly reports on the fitness of these midshipmen. These reports are filed in the Navy Department, and, as I have personally made recommendation with respect to a large part of the corps, I can state from personal knowledge that every one of those records of candidates is looked over and given full weight in making selections from the men who are applicants, and nobody is considered who is not an earnest applicant. Those who come to see me in relation to this assignment are informed that they are entering upon a more or less arduous career, with a prospect of very little thanks, plenty of criticism, and plenty of hard work; and if, under those conditions, they persist, their applications will be given consideration in due time.

"And as a matter of very great interest, one of the most distinguished constructors that we have to-day, the man on whom we rely absolutely in all matters connected with the resistance of ships and models of ships, is Naval Constructor Taylor, who actually took, at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, the full engineering course and not the full naval constructor's course; he subsequently specialized in naval architecture and is now one of the world's authorities in his specialty."

The methods of foreign governments in the matter of ship construction were described at length, and the organization of their navy yards. In the British dockyards the mechanical work is under civilians, the hull department under the construction corps, which has control of all transportation in the yards, all the usual activities of a shipyard and the shops connected therewith. "The engine department has direct control of all work on the motive machinery of vessels, and the head of the engine department is, at the present time, usually an engineer in the British navy, and as there is only one engineering corps in the British navy he would be of the seagoing branch; but officers who have been assigned as managers of the engineering department do not go to sea again as a rule.

"As a matter of actual working the managers have entire control of the details of work in their departments. The admiral superintendent has everything under his general control, and, so far as I could learn, by questioning, the admiral superintendent never interfered with the regular procedure of the technical work under the control of the managers; and the orders of the Admiralty, although they went to the admiral superintendent, were immediately copied and sent down to the managers concerned."

"Mr. Loudenslager: He is a sort of figurehead?

"Admiral Capps: I would not say that at all, because he has the definite control of the whole yard; he has many activities to control; but if he has good managers I think the wise superintendent will let them attend to their own jobs.

"Mr. Loudenslager: And hold them responsible?

"Admiral Capps: Exactly. The other principal officers in the British dockyards are the expense accounts officer, the cashier, the naval store officer, the electrical engineer, all civilians, and the captain of the dockyard. In the French dockyards the mechanical departments are in charge of officers of the corps of naval constructors. The director of naval construction is the head of all the mechanical activities in the dockyards, and both divisions come under him, hull and machinery.

"Mr. Loudenslager: In France do they have any requirements for seagoing service?

"Admiral Capps: Only incidentally, I believe; they usually have a constructor with the fleet; but no large proportion are at sea; but they do not have the preliminary service at sea that our constructors have, prior to assignment to the construction corps.

"Admiral Capps: It is my earnest belief that the greatest efficiency in mechanical work at dockyards cannot be attained when the commandant or captain of the yard is the *de facto* manager. They may be, and undoubtedly are, in a majority of instances, men of the highest capacity, finest training, and large experience in their own particular profession; but their duty at navy yards, if we may judge by the past—and the past is one of the best criterions in such matters—is limited, and they are almost necessarily simply biding their time until an excellent opportunity arises to command a vessel or a division of a fleet. During the six years and more that I have been Chief Constructor of the Navy there have been at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., five commandants and seven captains of the yard."

In a little more than six years, in the seven principal navy yards of this country, there have been twenty-nine commandants and forty-one captains of the yard.

"Admiral Capps: The actual result during the Spanish-American War was as follows: In July, 1897, there were fifty-three line officers and eighteen engineer officers at navy yards and stations; in July, 1898, there were thirty-three line officers on the active list, nineteen engineers on the active list, twenty-six line officers on the retired list, and twenty engineer officers on the retired list at the same navy yards and stations. In other words, in time of war, when the resources of the yards would be taxed to their utmost, the number of officers on the active list on duty at navy yards was very markedly reduced; and officers were taken from the retired list and assigned to duty to fill their places; and, necessarily, in certain cases these retired officers must have been out of touch with the current work at navy yards. Now, the condition of the civil personnel of those yards in time of war is very clearly shown by these figures: In March, 1898, in all the principal navy yards except Puget Sound there were 3,811 workmen in the four working departments (Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering, Ordnance and Equipment); in June of the same year there were in the same departments 7,791 men, more than double; that is, the officers on the active list were decreased and the civilian personnel doubled.

"Mr. Padgett: I would like to ask, just at that point, along two phases of the question that I want to get information upon: Is it a practicable and feasible thing, in time of war, to withdraw the line officers who have been in charge of the organization during the time of

peace and send them to the front and supply their places efficiently with retired officers?

"Admiral Capps: I do not think so, sir.

"Mr. Butler: Then as I understand your proposition, in time of war the proposed organization must of necessity go to pieces and be supplanted from some other source?

"Admiral Capps: In time of war I believe the personnel on duty at yards—the line personnel—would necessarily be depleted, and you would have to bring in from some source people to take their places.

"Mr. Thomas: I do not think that is so serious; I believe we could equip our navy yards with good civilians at any time of war.

"Mr. Loudenslager: In ten days?

"Mr. Thomas: In a comparatively short time.

"Admiral Capps: So far as concerns the machinery and machine auxiliaries on board ship, I believe it to be an advantage to the line officer to have such service in navy yards as may be practicable, considering the other demands upon his services. I do not think, however, that the best results, either to the officer himself or the greatest efficiency in the performance of the work in the yards is obtained by putting such an officer in actual charge of important work, unless he has had much greater experience in such work than is usually the case. I do not see how the average duty of a line officer afloat can properly qualify him for the actual, active management of mechanical establishments on shore. If that were true, it would seem that the proper way to train a manager of a mechanical establishment would be to send him to sea, and not train him on shore. I cannot help believing that the primary duty of a seagoing naval officer is afloat, and not ashore; that the best means of developing mechanical activities ashore is to have men specially trained for that work, and the best way to learn your duties on board ship is to go to sea.

"The general management of the yard, the upkeep of the plant, and so forth, is taken away, under this new scheme, from the bureaus and placed under the Secretary's office. What particular method of administration there will be I do not know; that has not developed yet. Under the Newberry plan, the maintenance of machinery plants and public works was under the Bureau of Construction. There must be, in my judgment, some central technical authority in Washington to govern those matters, in order to avoid a decrease in efficiency. The responsibility is removed from the Bureau of Construction; whether it has been exercised elsewhere I have no means of knowing."

Chief Constructor Capps has been confined to his bed by illness ever since his appearance before the House committee, and has been able to work upon the proof reading of his testimony only at intervals and very slowly.

## THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

## SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The Senate on Feb. 2 passed the Army Appropriation bill, as fully reported on page 649, this issue. The bill was sent to conference Feb. 4.

The Senate on Jan. 25 passed S.J. Res. 12: "That the period of service entitling an Army officer to retirement on his own application, as required by Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, shall include all service rendered by such officers as cadets at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., or subsequent to graduation therefrom, or to service as commissioned officers of the Navy, or to both."

Mr. Burkett on Feb. 1 submitted in the Senate a proposed amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, to appropriate \$50,000 for a rifle range at Ashland, Neb.

In the Senate on Jan. 31 Mr. Heyburn introduced as S.J. Res. 72 and 73, and also as proposed amendments to the Sundry Civil bill, (72) provision for a board of three geologists to report upon the geology of the Canal Zone, particularly in connection with the canal while such work is exposed; (73) appointing two persons to examine and classify the flora, fauna and other natural features of the Zone.

In the Senate on Jan. 28 Mr. Taliaferro submitted a proposed amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, appropriating \$150,000 for additional land at the post of Fort Taylor, at Key West, Fla.

Among pensions allowed in the House on Jan. 28 are the following: Widow of Capt. Leslie Smith, U.S.A., \$30; widow of 1st Lieut. Alex. McC. Guard, \$25; widow of Major and Q.M. Joseph A. Potter, U.S.A., \$35; widow of 1st Lieut. H. D. Huntington, U.S.A., \$25.

Favorably reporting H.R. 8403, to repeal that portion of Sec. 429, R.S., requiring the Secretary of the Navy in his annual report to publish "a statement of all offers for contracts for supplies and services made during the preceding year, by classes, indicating such as have been accepted," the House Naval Committee say: "The compilation and printing of these bids the committee believes involves an unnecessary expenditure, inasmuch as the publicity—which was originally, in 1843, when this clause was enacted, intended to be provided—is now secured by the fact that all bids for supplies are opened at an advertised time and place, that they are always on file and open to inspection by anyone interested, that they are published by a private journal devoted to that purpose, and that they are, under other provisions of law (Secs. 3744, 3745, 3746, 3747, Rev. Stat.), furnished to the returns office in the Interior Department, where copies may be obtained by whomsoever may desire such information."

The House Committee on Merchant Marine has ordered a favorable report on the Administration's Ship Subsidy bill, introduced by Mr. Humphrey, of Washington. Mr. Humphrey will in a week or ten days complete his report on the measure, and it will then be put on the calendar in the House. The principal provisions are that payments for ocean mail service under the Act of March 3, 1891, shall be made to vessels of the second class at the rate now applicable to vessels of the first class; that ships shall not benefit which are owned, controlled or favored by any railroad; that the tonnage tax to be increased to twelve cents: that registry shall be denied to foreign-built vessels except steel steamers of 2,500 gross tons or more, and that foreign-built vessels, when registered, shall not be entitled to mail compensation under the Act of 1891.

House Document 558 is a report of the Chief of Engineers of the Army showing the number of civilian engineers employed on river and harbor work in the year 1908-9, together with the length of time each was so engaged and his compensation. The list of names numbers 202, over half of whom were employed for the entire year.

The bill H.R. 19872, introduced by Mr. Peters, provides for an increased appropriation to equip the armories of coast towns with dummy armament representing guns used by the Coast Artillery. At present the only opportunity the Militia has to practice with the

coast ordnance is a week or two during the annual field maneuvers, and in that period they can hardly become familiar enough with the actual mechanism to attain even a low standard of efficiency in service. It was Mr. Peters who introduced, a few years ago, the bill which provided an annual appropriation of \$25,000 to place fire control equipment, such as range finders, etc., in the armories. The present bill aims to complete the work. In his annual report, Secretary of War Dickinson said: "The armory instructor of the Coast Artillery is seriously handicapped by lack of adequate equipment for instruction. A scheme has been worked out that will provide a suitable equipment for each Coast Artillery armory in the United States. This includes range finders, fire control equipment, dummy guns and carriages, sub-caliber attachments and all that is necessary to give officers and men such instruction in the armories in serving ammunition, loading and firing the guns and in range finding and control of fire as coast batteries as to enable them, immediately on the outbreak of war, to be able to serve the guns and mortars in the fortifications effectively. It is urged that Congress shall make adequate appropriation for supplying this armory equipment." According to the detailed estimate of the Chief of the Division of Militia, \$173,445 of the proposed appropriation for dummy equipment would be expended in Boston, New Bedford, Chelsea, Cambridge, Taunton, Brockton and Fall River.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. J. Res. 74, Mr. Warren.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the U.S. Military Academy Mr. Juan Torroella y Rooney, of Cuba.

S. 5131, Mr. Root.—Granting a pension to Caroline Augusta Erben, widow of Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U.S.N.

S. 5550, Mr. Foster.—Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the commissioned officers carried on the roll of the field staff, and band of the 2d U.S. Inf., war with Spain, their salaries, at the rate established by law for their respective grades, from the date of enrolment as shown on the records of the regiment in the custody of the War Department until the date of acceptance of their commissions.

S. 5642, Mr. McCumber.—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Comdr. William S. Hogg, \$601; to Paym. E. Fyne, \$1,103.04; to Civil Engr. A. J. Menocal, \$91; to Civil Engr. H. R. Stanford, \$594; to Naval Constr. J. E. Bailey, \$914.10, and to Pharmacist J. Richard Wagener, \$956.40, all officers of the Navy, in full payment for all losses of personal effects incurred by them by reason of the hurricane at Pensacola, Fla., September, 1906.

S. 5805, Mr. Dolliver.—For the relief of Henry E. Rhoades, a retired officer of the Engineer Corps, U.S.N. That, in recognition of his services in the Arctic as one of the engineer officers of the U.S. ship Juniper on its polar cruise in 1873 in search of the castaways of the Polar Exploring Expedition, and so forth; also his finding and developing of three veins of bituminous coal on the island of Disko Greenland, then very much needed "for heating the ship and for working clear of the ice-bound regions of the Arctic into clear water at a time when it became a matter of serious concern," and "being subjected to the incidental exposures of the rigorous climate and Arctic storms, making the passage in the 36-foot launch and sleeping in dogskin sleeping bags under canvas tents at night," and which resulted in his being incapacitated for active duty and his ultimate retirement from the active list of the Navy at a time when he was preparing for his promotion, as he was promoted to be chief engineer, with the rank of lieutenant commander, on the retired list of the U.S. Navy, and to receive such retired pay of Lieutenant commander as is provided in section 1588, R.S.

S. 5854, Mr. Root.—Appropriates \$30,000 for the purchase of the land upon which Fort Fisher and the outlying batteries connected therewith were located, in the state of North Carolina, and to establish a national park thereat.

## JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

S. 5895, Mr. Scott.—That section 15 of an Act, entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," approved Feb. 2, 1901, be amended and re-enacted to read as follows:

"Sec. 15. That the Judge Advocate General's Department shall consist of 1 judge advocate general with the rank of brigadier general, 3 judge advocates with the rank of colonel, 4 judge advocates with the rank of lieutenant colonel, 7 judge advocates with the rank of major, and for each geographical department or tactical division of troops not provided with a judge advocate from the list of officers holding permanent commissions in the J.A. General's Department one acting judge advocate with the rank, pay and allowance of captain, mounted. Promotions to vacancies above the grade of major, created or caused by this Act, shall be made, according to seniority, from officers now holding commissions in the Judge Advocate General's Department. One judge advocate with the rank of major, created by this Act, shall be appointed from officers not over 42 years of age holding commission above the grade of major in the National Guard or Organized Militia of the several states since April 21, 1898, and who have had experience as practicing attorneys. All other vacancies created or caused by this Act, or which may thereafter occur in the grade of major, shall be filled by appointment of officers of the line, or of persons from civil life who at date of appointment are not over 35 years of age and who shall pass a satisfactory examination to be prescribed by the Secretary of War. Acting judge advocates provided for herein shall be detailed from officers of the grades of captain or first lieutenant of the line of the Army, who while so serving shall continue to hold their commissions in the arm of the Service to which they permanently belong. Upon completion of a tour of duty not exceeding four years they shall be returned to the arm in which commissioned and shall not be again detailed until they shall have completed two years' duty with the arm of the Service in which commissioned."

S. 5905, Mr. Gore.—Same as H.R. 19628.

S. 5909, Mr. Cummings.—To appoint Alexander McCracken, now a commodore on the retired list, to the grade of rear admiral on the active list of the Navy.

S. 5918, Mr. Brown.—For the retirement of Lieut. James B. Ferguson, Med. Reserve Corps, U.S.A.

S. 5927, Mr. Scott.—Appropriates \$5,000 to aid in the erection of a memorial structure at Point Pleasant, W. Va., to commemorate the battle of the Revolution fought at that point between the Colonial troops and Indians, Oct. 10, 1774.

S. 6001, Mr. Gore (by request).—Directs the Secretary of the Navy to acquire such land as is necessary and suitable, adjacent to the oil fields of Oklahoma, for the erection of tankage for the reserve oil-fuel supply of the U.S. Navy. Provides for the erection of storage tanks and the laying of lines to acquire the reserve oil supply direct from the producers of oil, at a price as low as the market condition and the demands of the U.S. Navy shall justify. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to purchase twenty-five million barrels of oil for the reserve supply of the Navy while the oil may be acquired cheaply.

S. 6012, Mr. Martin.—For the relief of Walter Cox, late a captain in the Medical Department of the Army.

S. 6019, Mr. Elkins.—For the relief of Lieut. Col. James M. Burns, U.S.A., retired.

S. 6069, Mr. Scott.—Authorizing the President to reinstate Chauncey C. Devore as a cadet in the U.S. Military Academy.

H. Res. 339, Mr. Douglas.—The Committee on Ways and Means, together with the chairman of the committee of the House empowered under the rules and practice to report appropriations from the National Treasury, shall constitute a Committee on Estimates and Expenditures; which committee shall, as soon after the convening of each regular session of Congress as may be, report to the House the amount of revenue probably available for appropriation for the next fiscal year,

and apportion this amount to the several appropriation bills within the jurisdiction of the committees empowered by the rules and practices of the House to report appropriations. This report may be made at any time, and when agreed to by the House shall limit the appropriations of the several committees.

H.R. 19275, Mr. Finley.—Providing for the erection of a monument at Cowpens battle ground Cherokee county, S.C., commemorative of Gen. Daniel Morgan and those who participated in the battle of Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781.

H.R. 19483, Mr. Head.—Increasing the pay of the secretary to the admiral of the Navy.

H.R. 19560, Mr. Burke, of Pennsylvania.—To regulate the use of wireless telegraphy and telephony.

H.R. 19617, Mr. Hayes.—Authorizes ten submarine torpedo-boats, to cost not to exceed \$500,000 each, and appropriates \$1,000,000 toward said purpose.

H.R. 19628, Mr. Ferris.—To authorize the Lawton and Fort Sill Electric Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Fort Sill Military Reservation. Same as S. 5905.

H.R. 19632, Mr. Barchfeld.—That any officer on the active or retired list of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps shall, in computing his longevity pay, receive credit for any service either as an officer or enlisted man while in the Revenue Cutter Service: Provided, That the total amount of such increase for length of service shall in no case exceed forty per centum on the yearly pay of any grade as provided by law.

H.R. 19719, Mr. Humphrey, of Washington.—For an additional professor of mathematics in the Navy.

H.R. 19808, Mr. Cary.—To restore Edwin B. Parks to his former rank in the Army and retire him.

H.R. 19859, Mr. Bennett, of New York.—Providing medals for Spanish War veterans, who have not already received or are not entitled to receive a medal under the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 29, 1906, for badges issued under the authority of G.O. 4, W.D., 1905.

H.R. 19872, Mr. Peters.—That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to furnish and equip with dummy armament and accessories such armories of the Coast Artillery Militia as he may designate, in accordance with the recommendations in his report for 1909 and in that of the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs for the same year. Appropriates \$1,700,000 to remain available until expended.

H.R. 19878, Mr. Covington.—To authorize commissions in the cases of officers of the Army and Marine Corps retired with increased rank. (The Senate has already passed a bill providing commissions for Army officers so retired.)

H.R. 19971, Mr. Allen.—Providing for the appointment of Robert E. Peary a rear admiral in the Navy as an additional number in grade, and placing him upon the retired list.

## NOTES BY DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

In response to an inquiry, information was given that the Militia should concentrate its efforts in signal corps work to the development of field companies. Very poor results would be obtained from a signal corps field company composed of detachments located in different towns unless the towns were sufficiently close together to permit the men to assemble at the same place for drill. A circular has been prepared which prescribes the property a militia field company should have and the cost. Signal corps silk and Service guidons described in G.O. No. 67, W.D., series of 1909, may be obtained by purchase for cash within ten days after the receipt of an order.

Virginia is paying each non-commissioned officer of the Regular Army, detailed with its Organized Militia, \$30 a month for the duties performed by them as instructors, in addition to their transportation expenses. It is not the policy of the War Department to detail non-commissioned officers to duty with Militia staff departments.

The dropping allowance of clothing will govern for the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1909. The issue allowance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, and the dropping allowance for the current calendar year are based on the results of the inspections of 1909, and future allowances will be made in a similar manner.

The use of penalty envelopes by the Militia is limited to forwarding the required reports and returns to the War Department, and in furnishing copies of state orders and circulars. There is no authority of law for their general use in official correspondence with the Department.

In preparing reports of small-arms firing of the Militia, Par. 222, Small-arms Firing Regulations, should be adhered to strictly, i.e., in computing percentages the second decimal figure will be increased by one if the succeeding figure would be five or greater.

It has been found that by the use of graphite rusting has been prevented and the metallic fouling reduced. However, the graphite in powdered form is not suitable for issue to the individual soldier, owing to the tendency to waste. Experiments are now being continued with reference to determining upon a solvent, oil, or similar substance to be used as a carrier for the graphite. If satisfactory material is found it is thought probable that graphite, with a proper oil or mixing fluid, will be supplied to the Regular Service and to the Militia.

If rifles and bayonets cannot be repaired by the state, they should be surveyed by a disinterested officer of the Militia, who should recommend that they be sent to an arsenal for repairs. Repair of the bayonet scabbards is too expensive to warrant their being turned in to an arsenal for that purpose, and if unserviceable they also should be acted upon by a surveying officer, with a view to their being destroyed.

The topographical map of the U.S. Military Reservation and Artillery Rifle Range at Sparta, Wis., will be ready for distribution in a short time.

It is not the policy of the War Department to detail non-commissioned officers of staff departments to duty with the Militia under the provisions of Section 20 of the Militia Law.

## NEW STAR IDENTIFICATION TABLES.

The growing necessity for frequent astronomical observations for the purpose of deducing the geographical position in the course of the ocean voyages of the high speed vessels of the present day has made it of the utmost importance that navigators should be equipped to employ the stars and planets, besides the sun and moon, as objects to be observed. And navigators have long been expected to familiarize themselves with the names and positions of those fixed stars whose magnitude renders possible their employment for this purpose, and also with the general characteristics of those of the planets that are most frequently available for observation.

This requirement they have attempted to fulfil in the past by learning to recognize the more important constellations and individual stars by their situation with relation to one another and to the poles of the heavens. But, under these circumstances of learning, the utilization of observations upon any celestial bodies, excepting those that could be recognized through familiarity with the configuration of the heavens, was precluded; and thus, in stormy weather, with partly clouded skies, observing

the configuration of the constellations and rendering impossible the identification of the stars by alignments, the navigator was frequently prevented from recognizing any of the few stars showing at a time, and hence from obtaining results at the very times when they were most indispensable to his safety.

To relieve ocean commerce of the impediments thus arising, and to provide for an unrestricted application of the science of astronomy to navigation, the U.S. Hydrographic Office has published the results of extensive and laborious computations in a convenient "Star Identification Table," by means of which the observer is made independent of any previous knowledge of the name of the star he observes, and, instead of being confined to the employment in his observations of those stars which he may be able to recognize, is enabled to identify any star that is bright enough to observe from the data used in his observation, together with the star's approximate true bearing.

J. J. KNAPE, Comdr., U.S.N., Hydrographer.

## DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The appeal of former Major Francis P. Fremont, U.S.A., against disallowance of longevity pay is dismissed by the Assistant Comptroller because in a previous settlement he had been allowed such pay from July 12, 1882, the earliest date for computing such pay. He was a M.A. graduate in 1874, was appointed a second lieutenant in 1879, a first lieutenant in 1886, a captain in 1893 and a major in 1903, resigning in 1909.

Benjamin Wright, a former coal passer in the Navy, after enlistment at Kansas City, was left by the train en route to Mare Island. He wrote to the captain of the ship he was destined to and then went to his home, where he was subsequently arrested and taken to the U.S.S. Independence. He was tried for desertion and acquitted, but was compelled to pay the \$20 reward and \$51 railroad fare. He was discharged several months later with a bad conduct discharge by sentence of a summary court upon pleading guilty of drunkenness. Assistant Comptroller Mitchell decided that acquittal of desertion was acquittal of the lesser offense of drunkenness, and so treated the claimant as not absent without leave and as in a pay status, and finds in his favor for \$73.10. The charge of the reward money and fare against him is sustained.

Assistant Comptroller Mitchell decides that payment may be made from the Army appropriation for mileage or actual expenses to Major C. C. McCulloch, Jr., Med. Corps, for travel from Panama Canal Zone to Manila, P.I., under orders of April 2, 1909. He arrived in New York from the Isthmus in May, was granted a four months' leave, and left San Francisco for Manila Nov. 5, 1909. It is held that the order directing him to proceed to San Francisco and Manila relieved Major McCulloch from duty with the Canal Commission. Question was raised in this case in view of an earlier decision in the case of Lieut. Laurence Angel, P.R.P.R. Regiment of Infantry, but that decision does not apply, as Lieutenant Angel's travel was while on duty under the Canal Commission, and was therefore chargeable to the appropriation for the Canal.

## BASKETBALL AT WEST POINT.

On Friday afternoon, Jan. 28, 1910, an officers' basketball team, selected from the sixteen members of the class of 1904, stationed at West Point, defeated a team selected from the first class, U.S. Military Academy, by a score of 24 to 21. The game was closely contested throughout and was characterized by clean playing, and the good spirit of friendly rivalry existing between the cadets and their instructors. Beginning the second half with a score of 12 to 10 against them, the cadets, cheered on by their classmates, scored nine points in close succession and threatened to win the game by a good margin. The officers, however, rallied and again took the lead before time was called. The teams:

1910.	1910.
Honeycutt..... r.f.	Shurtliff.....
Fenton..... l.f.	Milliken (Capt.)
Anderson, W. D. A..... c.	Jones, L.
Stilwell (Capt.)..... r.g.	Odell, Wildrick
Richardson, R. C. Glassford..... l.g.	McCoach
Referee, Cadet Conard, class of 1911.	

It was mainly through the efforts of Lieut. J. W. Stilwell, 12th Inf., and the class of 1904, assisted by Capt. H. J. Koehler, instructor of military gymnastics and physical culture, that basketball was first introduced at West Point. Baskets were placed in the gymnasium in the fall of 1902. A single game was played in 1903 against a team from Lieutenant Stilwell's home. In the spring of 1904 the first schedule of games was played, with Lieutenant Stilwell a player and manager of the cadet team. Since then basketball at the Academy has rapidly increased in importance, and for the past three seasons, with Lieutenant Stilwell as head coach, the Academy team has ranked with the best in the country.

## ATLANTIC FLEET SPEED TRIAL.

In a report to the Navy Department this week Rear Admiral Schroeder gives the results of the recent speed trial of the various battleships of the Atlantic Fleet. The trials were held on different dates during January up to the 23d. The following ships surpassed their contract and trial records, and in addition it was reported that the Idaho had exceeded her contract speed. The runs were in each instance for a period of four hours, off Guantanamo:

	Recent trials.	Contract speed.	Builder's trials.
Georgia .....	19.05	19	19.26
Nebraska .....	19.11	19	19.06
Connecticut .....	19.02	18	19.02
Minnesota .....	18.42	18	18.42
New Hampshire.....	18.95	18	18.16
Kansas .....	18.96	18	18.09
Mississippi .....	17.015	17	17.11

The Kansas and New Hampshire, which show the greatest gain, were built by the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N.J. The Minnesota was built by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company.

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The work of constructing quarters at Fort Meade for two company officers has been awarded to Bruch and Kefeler, Sturgis, S.D., for \$18,768, and the heating and plumbing to J. P. Adamson for \$3,538.

The Quartermaster's Department has advertised the past week for bids for the following construction work:

**FORT STRONG.** Mass., one double set company officers' quarters, one double set non-commissioned officers' quarters, one quartermaster's storehouse; Fort Caswell, two double officers' quarters, one ordnance shop; Fort Stevens, one guardhouse, one quartermaster's storehouse; Fort Moultrie, one quartermaster's storehouse, one ordnance repair shop.

#### URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Senate on Feb. 2 passed the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, as given in our issue of Jan. 22, page 598, the Senate making the following Service amendments: Under "Military Establishment," reimbursement of Canadian Department of Public Works \$82,39 for telegraphic transfers, Washington-Alaska military telegraph system. The House limitation of allowance for military convicts' ration to actual cost, as against twenty-two cents for the Army, was removed by the Senate. This was added: "Shiloh National Military Park: For replacing property owned by the Government in the Shiloh National Military Park, destroyed by the cyclone of Oct. 14, 1909, and removing debris from the park, including about 10,000 fallen trees, \$34,500."

Under Naval Academy, the following is adopted: "Heating and lighting, Naval Academy: Fuel, oil, waste, and other materials for the operation, repair, and maintenance of the plant; heating and lighting apparatus and tools; and for heating and lighting the Academy and men's quarters, \$10,000."

The Senate also made provision for the payment of these claims allowed by the Auditor for the War Department: For pay of the Army, \$68,944.88; for mileage to officers and contract surgeons, \$31; for incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department, \$33.11; for transportation of the Army, \$1,002.52; for clothing and equipment, \$489.67; for headstones, 1908, \$4.77; for pay, transportation, services and supplies of Oregon and Washington Volunteers in 1853 and 1856, \$68.89. Also these claims allowed by the Auditor for the Navy Department: For the pay of the Navy, \$684.12; for pay, Marine Corps, \$213.23; for contingent, Marine Corps, \$8.89; for transportation, Bureau of Navigation, \$23.76; for construction and repair, Bureau of Construction and Repair, \$105.44; for indemnity for lost clothing, \$60; for bounty for destruction of enemy's vessels, \$3.18.

#### U.S. HYDROGRAPHIC CHARTS.

Important resolutions were passed unanimously by the Board of Directors of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York on Feb. 3, 1910, protesting against the proposed transfer of the making of the pilot chart to any bureau of the Government other than the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department. Mr. Schwab, in speaking of the resolution before the Chamber of Commerce, said that the men of the Navy were especially fitted by their technical and professional duties for the preparation of the Pilot Chart. "The officers of the Navy are educated professionally for that very purpose," he said, "and it seems to me that the transfer of their publication to a bureau, such as the Weather Bureau of the Agricultural Department, would be little short of absurd." The Committee on Harbor and Shipping was instructed to make the protest of the Chamber of Commerce known to Congress. The resolutions passed by the Maritime Association, besides stating the value of the Pilot Charts and the fact that their compilation was placed in the hands of the Navy Department because of the years of experience at sea of the officers, set forth these points:

"Instead of curtailing the work of the Hydrographic Office as contemplated in the reported action of the Committee on Appropriations, the duties and range of publications of this office should be increased to take in all the navigable waters of the globe, instead of our merchant marine and the Navy being dependent on the publications of foreign nations, as at present."

The directors also say that the lives of thousands of persons, besides vast property interests, would be placed in jeopardy if the making of the chart were transferred to a Department without experience in such matters; that it is a work intended for the use of mariners and should be compiled by mariners, who alone have the expert knowledge and experience which is absolutely necessary.

It is hoped that Congress will heed the advice of the Maritime Association and others experienced in navigation. The splendid work of the Hydrographic Office is blessed by navigators the world over.

The New York Herald is stirred because it thinks the Weather Bureau is bending a covetous eye upon the pilot chart issued monthly by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department. It asserts that the weather man is seeking to appropriate this duty, and is adding to the usual meteorological sheet a map displaying substantially the data which have been given out so long and successfully by the pilot chart. This duplication of publication has brought out the suggestion that the work be taken away from the Hydrographic Office, which has done it so well for a quarter of a century. No attempts at daily or weekly forecasts of the weather are made in the pilot chart of that office, and its reputation in the shipping world has been high from the very beginning of the publication. The Herald, which leads all general newspapers in the accuracy and extent of its maritime news, feels that nautical interests would be humiliated by confiding such a work, which should be done by seamen skilled in navigation, to the shore-hugging professors of the Weather Bureau, and it ominously throws out a hint that the seafaring men will be heard from before the change is carried out.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Pacific Fleet will leave Honolulu Feb. 8 for the United States, the Tennessee and Washington parting with their sister ships and making directly for Puget Sound, where they will go at once to the Bremerton Yard to be docked and overhauled, and made ready for the long voyage around the Horn to the Rio de la Plata, where they are to take part in the Argentine celebration in June, together with the Atlantic Fleet. The rest of the Pacific Fleet will keep on to San Francisco, where the men will be given shore liberty, and in a few days the fleet will sail for Santa Barbara channel for target practice. When the target practice is completed the ships will go to their home yards for docking and repairs, the Colorado to Puget Sound, and the California, Maryland, South Dakota and West Virginia to Mare Island.

The Mexican government, in a communication to the State Department, has given consent for the Atlantic

Fleet to conduct its spring target practice at Magdalena Bay, as has been customary for the past three years. While the accommodations at Magdalena Bay are hardly more than temporary, the place is regarded as an ideal one for the annual rendezvous in southern Pacific waters, and officers and men are always glad to go there.

The Bureau of Navigation sent a wireless telegraph, Feb. 4, to the battleship Louisiana at Hampton Roads, to proceed to the relief of the commercial steamer Kentucky, in distress off Cape Henlopen, Va.

The scout cruiser Birmingham, within one hour of order from the Navy Department, on Feb. 4, left Norfolk to go to the rescue of the steamer Kentucky, sinking off Beaufort, N.C.

Representative Sulzer, of New York, Feb. 4, had a hearing before the House Naval Committee on his bill to raise and restore the Maine. It is believed that the committee will act favorably on the matter.

The Pacific coast delegation in Congress had a hearing before the House Naval Committee, Feb. 4, on proposition to authorize ten submarines for protection of the Pacific coast.

The first cruiser wire wound gun, 14-inch caliber, is to be tested on a concrete target at Sandy Hook Feb. 7.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., commanding the Atlantic Fleet, in a wireless message received at the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Jan. 30, tells of the busy drill work the fleet is engaged in, and says: "During past week coaled all ships and continued schedule work. Missouri completed four-hour full power trial under forced draft and made within one revolution of contractor's full power trial. Excellent showing for ship seven years in commission. Regiments consisting of landing forces of Georgia, New Jersey, Nebraska and Rhode Island in camp entire week on Iver Point, holding rifle and pistol target practice. Making high scores and having company, battalion and regimental drill. Started admiral's inspection of the Connecticut, Vermont, Minnesota and New Hampshire. Boats' crews exercise daily under sails and oars. Several ships laid mines. Instruction held for more than 3,500 men who cannot swim. During week 322 qualified. Battalion exercises, wall scaling being carried out, while ships exercising, carrying out anchors and putting sprays on cables. Held boat gun target practice and field artillery practice on shore. Baseball games and other athletics on Saturday. More work on drills progressing satisfactorily. Health and spirit of fleet excellent."

The battleship Louisiana sailed out from Hampton Roads Feb. 3 to try her new propeller blades, which have been changed at the Norfolk Yard from inturning to outturning screws. If everything runs all right she will turn south to Guantanamo in a day or two.

Lieut. Paul Foley, commanding the Dixie, the parent ship of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet, has asked to have the supply department of that ship placed under the general storekeeping system of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and orders will soon issue to that effect.

The State Department has been advised that the Brazilian government will send the battleship Minas Geraes to the United States for the purpose of escorting the cruiser North Carolina, bearing the body of the late Brazilian Ambassador, Nabuco, to Brazil. The Brazilian battleship was at Newcastle, England, but is expected to arrive in the United States on Feb. 12 or 13, it being the purpose to despatch the North Carolina southward on Feb. 15.

It has been decided that when the cruiser North Carolina proceeds from Hampton Roads, on Feb. 15, upon the errand of carrying back to Brazil the remains of the late Señor Nabuco, Brazilian Minister to the United States, the vessel, after the completion of the voyage, shall continue in South American waters until the Argentine quinquennial celebration in June, when in all probability the whole Atlantic Fleet will be present to participate in the naval parade on that occasion.

A pleasant interchange of courtesies between crews of American and British warships has been held at Greytown, Nicaragua. The crew of H.M.S. Scylla gave a smoker for the crew of the U.S.S. Tacoma on Wednesday evening, Jan. 19, 1910, and on the following day the crew of the U.S.S. Tacoma entertained one hundred of the British men-of-war's men at dinner.

The gunboat Paducah on Jan. 28 reported by wireless to the Navy Department that the schooner George A. McFadden, of Bath, Me., was wrecked on Diamond Shoals, Cape Hatteras, Jan. 27, and is a total loss. Her master, F. H. Meader, and crew were taken off by the British steamship Katherine, and later transferred to the Paducah, bound for Key West, Fla.

More than twenty-three hundred naval apprentices were quarantined this week at the Training Station near Newport, R.I., on account of scarlet fever. Only one case of the disease has appeared thus far.

The Vesuvius, now at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., has been ordered placed in commission for duty at the Torpedo Station. The status of the vessel while at the Torpedo Station will be considered as in commission in reserve.

The survey for general repairs and overhauling of the battleship Ohio has reached the Navy Department, and will probably be approved within the next few days. The work to be done amounts to about \$200,000. The Ohio has one fire-control tower, and the recommendation has been made that another be installed. This has been held in abeyance until after the action to be taken finally on the question of the desirability of these towers.

Bids have been invited this week by the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the construction at the Boston Navy Yard of a wire rope mill. The plans are for a building 151 feet long by 59 feet wide and 30 feet high, of steel and reinforced concrete. The building is to be placed adjoining Building 62, on the southwest.

The keel of the 26,000-ton Dreadnought Arkansas, which is being built by the New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, was laid Jan. 27.

The floating drydock at the Olongapo Naval Station comes in for praise from Rear Admiral Uriel Seabre, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet. In a report to the Navy Department on the military aspect of the docking it is told that the docking of eight cruisers began at twenty minutes past six o'clock on the morning of Nov. 28, and was completed at half-past six on the evening of Dec. 3. All the vessels were docked, cleaned and treated with three coats of paint while in dock. All the hull of each ship represented an acre in area, it is clear that the work was done with gratifying rapidity and promptness.

Seven U.S. marines were sentenced to prison Jan. 28 by Judge Chatfield, of the U.S. Circuit Court, in Brooklyn, N.Y., for the theft of clothing. Two of the marines, Thomas Murphy and Patrick Cochran, were each sentenced to a year in the Federal prison at Atlanta;

Herbet C. Wheeler to six months in the New York County Penitentiary, Charles Casper to three months in the Raymond street jail, and John F. Raymond, Thomas L. Murphy and John J. Maher to three months each in the Nassau county jail, at Mineola. Carmine Lobosco, a saloonkeeper, who purchased the stolen property, was sentenced to two years in the Atlanta Federal prison.

While attempting to escape from the naval prison at Portsmouth, N.H., on Jan. 28, three prisoners were shot by armed guards, who killed one fugitive and wounded the other two. The dead man is R. F. Spurling, of Indianapolis. The wounded are Harry McGarvey and Albert J. Montgomery. The prisoners refused to halt when ordered.

While a forty-five round bout was being fought out on the dock alongside the U.S.S. Birmingham, at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Feb. 2, Comdr. W. B. Fletcher, of the cruiser, stopped the fight in the fifteenth round, considering the bout of too vicious a character, it is said, both men being very badly cut up. The participants were Sill Morris, of the Birmingham, and Joe Smiley, of the Montana. Twenty-five hundred dollars is said to have been wagered on the result.

The report was made to the Navy Department this week of the death at Honolulu from smallpox of Coal Passer Daniel J. Thompson, of the U.S.S. Washington, whose home was at Coldwater, Ala. The body was cremated. Report was also made of the death, from drowning, Jan. 30, at Guantanamo while bathing, of Joseph J. McCullough, hospital apprentice on the U.S.S. New Jersey. His home was at Boston.

#### THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy. Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Major Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

#### LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given in the complete table which we publish elsewhere in this issue:

De Moines, sailed Feb. 1 from Little Corn Island, Nicaragua, for San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua.

Dixie, arrived Feb. 1 at Philadelphia, Pa.

Leonidas, sailed Jan. 31 from Port Limon, Costa Rica, for Bocas del Toro, Panama.

Perry and Preble, arrived Feb. 2 at Long Beach, Cal.

Castine, sailed Feb. 1 from the navy yard, New York, for Boston, Mass.

Paducah, sailed Feb. 2 from Key West, Fla., for New Orleans, La.

Whipple, Truxtun, Hopkins, Rowan, Goldsborough, Stewart and Lawrence, sailed Feb. 1 from Mare Island, for San Pedro, Cal.

Eagle, sailed Feb. 2 from Bocas del Toro, Panama, for Port Limon, Costa Rica.

Dubuque, sailed Feb. 3 from Key West, Fla., for Pensacola, Fla.

Solace, arrived at Guantanamo Feb. 3.

Princeton, sailed from Amatpala for La Union Feb. 3.

Tacoma, sailed from Port Limon for Greytown Feb. 3.

Whipple, Truxtun, Hopkins, Stewart, Lawrence, Goldsborough and Rowan, arrived at Saan Pedro Feb. 3.

#### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 27, 1910.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Comdr. Samuel S. Robison to be a commander. Lieut. Comdr. Charles F. Hughes to be a commander. The following citizens to be assistant paymasters: Duette W. Rose, Irwin D. Coyle and Paul A. Clarke.

#### NAVY DEATHS.

Walter W. Kitchen, gunnery sergeant, died Jan. 14, 1910, while attached to the 2d Regiment, Expeditionary Brigade, U.S.M.C., Canal Zone.

Patrick J. Monahan, fireman, 1st class, died Dec. 18, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. Monterey.

Edward Read, beneficiary, died Jan. 24, 1910, while attached to the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles P. Reuter, chief yeoman, died Jan. 17, 1910, while a patient in the naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Edward V. Thurmon, ordinary seaman, died Dec. 15, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.

Charles L. Watzik, ordinary seaman, died Jan. 28, 1910, while attached to the U.S.S. Virginia.

#### NAVY COURTS-MARTIAL.

G.C.M.O. 40, NOV. 9, 1909, NAVY DEPT. Lieutenant Ulysses S. Macy, U.S.N., was tried before a G.C.M.O. on board the U.S.S. Connecticut, navy yard, New York, Oct. 11, 1909.

Charge: "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline."

The specification alleged that the accused, serving on board the Nebraska, then at Fortress Monroe, Va., did, about Sept. 14, 1909, write and cause to be circulated among the ordnance officers of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet at anchor off Fortress Monroe, Va., a letter in which he referred to the action of his C.O. in adopting a plan of day and night battle practice in substance, as follows: to wit: "I merely wanted everyone to know what was the matter over here and to ask that credit be paid where due. I am not guilty of any such d—f— scheme. The C.O. appointed a board, and on recommendations of this board of three the order was issued."

The court found the accused guilty of the charge and sentenced him to lose ten numbers in his grade.

The commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet in reviewing the proceedings said: "The commander-in-chief is at a loss to understand the remarkable leniency of the court in awarding the sentence, as the offense found proved is a very serious one, striking the root of good order and discipline. In order, however, that Lieutenant Macy shall not wholly escape punishment the sentence is approved."

The Department, on Nov. 3, 1909, submitted the record of the proceedings to the Secretary of the Navy, with remarks, in part, as follows:

"From a careful review of this record it is apparent that practically all of the proceeding on the part of the prosecution was irregular. Had it not been for the fact that Lieutenant Macy plead guilty to the material facts alleged in the specification and thereby made unnecessary the introduction of testimony to prove those admitted facts, the wholly irregular and illegal manner of introducing the documentary evidence set before the court, as well as the incompetency of such evidence, the Department, in my opinion, would be compelled to disapprove the entire proceeding, finding and sentence in this case."

"There was introduced a copy of a letter with also copies of enclosures presumed to have accompanied this letter; the accused was then called upon to identify these papers as

correct copies, thus practically placing him upon the stand to testify against himself; and, in addition to this, the reading of an order by the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Nebrasca without its ever having been offered in evidence, were all irregular.

The record does not show that the accused was afforded an opportunity to object to the introduction of this incompetent evidence, nor even that the same was received in evidence by the court.

"A copy of a document of any kind is never competent evidence when it is practicable to produce the original in the case. In the trial of Lieutenant Macy there appeared to have been no effort made to produce the original letters, orders, or plans introduced. The fact that the copies submitted were certified to by the judge advocate showed conclusively that if they were available for the purpose of his making a copy thereof, they were also available for introduction as evidence, and therefore such copies as introduced were wholly incompetent as evidence.

"It is therefore for these reasons that certain parts of the proceedings in this case are, in my opinion, irregular.

"In view of the fact that the accused plead guilty to certain portions of the specification, and such portions being sufficient to substantiate the charge of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, the irregularities above referred to are not, in my opinion, such as would, under the plea of the accused just referred to, invalidate the proceedings.

"It is therefore recommended that, subject to the foregoing remarks, the proceedings, findings, and sentence be approved. The order is signed by G. V. L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.

G.C.M.O. 41, NOV. 20, 1909, NAVY DEPT.

Midshipman Andrew W. Carmichael, U.S.N., was tried before a G.C.M. at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Nov. 10, 1909, on the following charges:

Charge I.—Falsehood (for addressing a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, Oct. 9, 1909, knowing that certain remarks in said letter were wholly or partially false and intended to deceive).

Charge II.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline (for addressing a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, Oct. 9, 1909, which contained wholly or partially false and misleading statements, as he well knew).

Findings: The court found the specification of the first charge, "Not proved," and that the accused was of the charge "Not guilty," and fully acquitted him of the first charge.

The court found the specification of the second charge, "Not proved," and that the accused was of the charge "Not guilty," and fully acquitted him of the second charge.

The Judge Advocate General, in submitting the case to the Department, remarked, in part, as follows:

"It is noted from a perusal of the record that twice the court, over the objection of counsel for the accused, admitted evidence which was clearly hearsay and inadmissible, and again in a similar way admitted as evidence an opinion as expressed by a witness on a question upon which he was no more competent to give one than any member of the court, and that the court thus, in my opinion, erred in so doing.

"Subject to the foregoing remarks, I have the honor to recommend that the proceedings, finding and acquittal, in the foregoing chase of Midshipman Andrew W. Carmichael, U.S.N., be approved, and that he be released from arrest and restored to duty."

The foregoing remarks and recommendations of the Judge Advocate General were approved by Mr. Beekman Winthrop, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

G.C.M.O. 43, DEC. 10, 1909, NAVY DEPT.

Mach. Charles M. Baldwin, U.S.N., was tried before a G.C.M. at the navy yard, N.Y., Nov. 26, 1909.

Charge.—Assaulting and striking another person in the Service.

The specification alleged that the accused, attached to and serving on board the U.S.S. Ohio at the navy yard, New York, did on Oct. 28, 1909, wilfully and maliciously, and without justifiable cause, assault Clinton Brigg, a warrant officer's steward, serving on board said vessel.

The court found the specification proved, and the accused in his grade, to take rank next after E. F. Holmes, machinist, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy.

The proceedings, finding and sentence were on Dec. 10, 1909, approved by the Department, and the release from arrest and restoration to duty of Machinist Baldwin directed.

The Acting Secretary of the Navy, in his reprimand to Machinist Baldwin, said, in part:

"The Department on Dec. 10, 1909, approved the proceedings. An officer who so far forgets himself as to strike an enlisted man, and under the circumstances as set forth in the record of your trial, is hardly fit to hold a position of trust and responsibility in the naval service. It is to be hoped that this punishment, which is considered extremely light, in view of the seriousness of your offense, will be taken as a warning and that your future conduct will be such as to in some degree atone for the disgrace you have not only brought upon yourself, but upon the Service of which you are a part. You will acknowledge the receipt of this letter, a copy of which will be attached to your record."

G.C.M.O. 44, DEC. 30, 1909, NAVY DEPT.

Surg. William M. Wheeler, U.S.N., was tried before a G.C.M. on board the U.S.S. Georgia, Fortress Monroe, Va., Dec. 17, 1909, on the charge of drunkenness only.

The specification alleged that the accused, attached to and serving on board the U.S.S. Kansas, at or about noon, on Dec. 12, 1909, while on duty as senior medical officer, was under the influence of intoxicating liquor and incapacitated for the proper performance of duty.

The court found the specification of the charge, "Not proved," and that the accused was of the charge "Not guilty," and acquitted him of the charge.

The following is the action of the Commander-in-Chief in the premises:

"The proceedings of the G.C.M. in the foregoing case of Surg. William M. Wheeler, U.S.N., are disapproved, because the testimony of the witnesses as recorded was not read over, corrected, amended, or pronounced to be correct by them until after the trial was finished and judgment rendered.

"The acquittal is disapproved, because in the opinion of the convening authority, it is not in accord with the evidence adduced. Surgeon Wheeler will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

The Judge Advocate General, in submitting the case to the Department, remarked, in part, as follows:

"In addition to the comments made by the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, the convening authority, upon certain serious irregularities connected with the proceedings in this case, it is further noted that according to the record the accused was not present when the various witnesses were called before the court to correct their testimony. Some of the corrections made showed material changes in the evidence given, and the action of the court in conducting that part of the proceedings without the attendance thereof of the accused was illegal. In view of the remarks above set forth and those made by the convening authority, I have the honor to recommend that the proceedings in the foregoing case of Surgeon Wheeler be disapproved."

The foregoing remarks of the Judge Advocate General were approved by the Department.

G.C.M.O. 45, DEC. 30, 1909, NAVY DEPT.

Surg. Francis W. F. Wieber, U.S.N., was tried before a G.C.M. at the naval station, Cavite, P.I., Oct. 23, 1909, and found guilty of—

I.—Using profane and abusive language toward another person in the Navy.

II.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and was sentenced "to lose one number in rank, so that his name will be placed in the list of surgeons next after that of Oliver D. Norton; and to be publicly reprimanded by the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval Force in Asiatic waters."

The proceedings, findings and sentence were approved on Oct. 30, 1909, by the convening authority, who made the following remarks thereon:

"The reviewing authority feels powerless to use words which could more strongly illustrate to the accused the necessity on the part of every officer to keep his feelings and his speech

absolutely under control under great provocation, as well as in danger, than is shown in his own error and its consequences in bringing him to trial under most serious charges."

"That the provocation was exceedingly great is admitted, but in losing control of his temper, and in resorting to epithets scarcely less vile than those used against him, he showed a lack of judgment and a lack of observance of military propriety which reflected upon himself rather than upon the persons who had offended him, and he thereby caused a diminution of the respect and confidence which he has enjoyed, and which would have been increased had he kept control of his speech and taken proper measures in seeking redress for the wrongs which he felt had been done to him by his superordinates."

"The foregoing remarks will be deemed sufficient compliance with that portion of the sentence which involves public reprimand. Surgeon Wieber is released from arrest and restored to duty."

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 28.—Capt. F. E. Beatty to temporary duty Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. H. Butts to duty Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., and additional duty at the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. Clerk J. J. Cunningham orders of Jan. 18, 1910, to proceed home, revoked; appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., from Jan. 28, 1910.

Note.—Rear Admiral N. M. Dyer, retired, died at Melrose, Mass., Jan. 27, 1910.

JAN. 29.—Midshipman J. M. Deem and Chief Mach. R. Jeffers detached duty Louisiana, and to continue treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Mach. F. R. King detached duty Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty New Orleans.

Midshipman M. B. DeMott to temporary duty Lancaster, connection crew South Carolina, and duty on board South Carolina when placed in commission.

Midshipman J. M. Deem orders of Jan. 28, 1909, detaching duty Louisiana, revoked.

Asst. Surg. J. K. Phelps detached duty Yankton; to duty Solace.

Asst. Naval Constr. L. S. Border upon completion of course of instruction at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FEB. 1.—Rear Admiral G. B. Harber to duty commander-in-chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on board California.

Rear Admiral U. S. S. Detached duty commander-in-chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet; to home.

Capt. A. F. Fectelet to duty command South Carolina when commissioned.

Lieuts. D. B. Craig and L. R. Leahy to duty aid on staff of commander-in-chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on board California.

Surg. E. O. Huntington, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Jan. 29, 1910.

Passed Asst. Surg. H. W. Cole upon expiration of leave, to duty Yankton.

Civil Engr. F. Thompson when discharged treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., sick leave granted for three months; upon expiration, report to Naval Medical School Hospital for further examination.

Asst. Naval Constrs. A. B. Court, J. O. Grawne and J. C. Sweeney, Jr., detached Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., and wait orders.

Chaplain E. E. McDonald detached duty Montana; to duty North Carolina.

Chief Gun. C. F. Ulrich, retired, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to home.

Chief Corp. W. E. Powell upon expiration of sick leave, to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Pharm. R. Waggener, retired, detached duty navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.; to home.

FEB. 2.—Capt. L. Young to duty as commandant, navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Capt. G. W. McElroy commissioned a captain in the Navy from Dec. 27, 1909.

Capt. R. S. Griffin commissioned a captain in the Navy from Jan. 9, 1910.

Comdr. C. F. Hughes commissioned a commander in the Navy from Jan. 9, 1910.

Comdr. S. S. Robison commissioned a commander in the Navy from Dec. 27, 1909.

Lieuts. R. W. Messler and W. D. Greetham commissioned lieutenants in the Navy from July 30, 1909.

Lieut. A. C. Kail commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from July 30, 1909.

Ensign G. L. Schuyler commissioned an ensign in the Navy from Sept. 13, 1909.

Med. Instn. C. T. Hibbett to duty Navy recruiting station, Baltimore, Md.

Surg. E. O. Huntington, retired, detached duty Lancaster, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to home.

Surg. G. L. Angeny detached duty Navy recruiting station, Baltimore, Md.; to duty Lancaster, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Asst. Paymrs. D. W. Rose, P. A. Clarke and I. D. Coyle appointed assistant paymasters in the Navy from Jan. 19, 1910.

Chief Gun. C. F. Ulrich, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Jan. 29, 1910.

Gun. A. D. Freshman detached duty Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Chief Corp. L. A. Maasek commissioned a chief carpenter in the Navy from Dec. 28, 1909.

Chief Mach. J. L. Barnswell commissioned a chief machinist in the Navy from Aug. 16, 1909.

Chief Mach. L. C. Higgins commissioned a chief machinist in the Navy from Dec. 16, 1909.

Pharm. R. Waggener, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Jan. 29, 1910.

FEB. 3.—Rear Admiral A. Ward commissioned rear admiral from Jan. 9.

Lieut. E. W. McIntyre to temporary duty on California.

Lieut. Y. S. Williams, when discharged treatment naval hospital, Boston, sick leave six weeks.

Lieut. C. S. Kerick detached command Lawrence and command Third Torpedo Division, Pacific Torpedo Fleet; to temporary duty New Orleans, thence to Asiatic station.

Lieut. M. K. Metcalf detached command Hull; to command Lawrence and to command Third Torpedo Division, Pacific Torpedo Fleet.

Chief Gun. J. H. Lohman to duty naval magazine, St. Juliens Creek, Va.

Chief Gun. C. W. Ljungquist detached naval magazine, St. Juliens Creek; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Chief Gun. W. H. Walker retired from February 1.

Gun. C. D. Holland to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Matr. G. Johnson detached Independence; to Fortune.

Cable from Commander, Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet, Manila, P.I., February 3.

Comdr. E. Lloyd detached command Wilmington; to home, via Europe.

Comdr. G. R. Salisbury detached command Mohican and Monterey; to command Wilmington.

Lieut. F. W. Osburn to Charleston.

Ensign T. G. Ellyson detached command Shark; to home.

Ensign H. M. Jensen from Monterey; to command Shark.

Ensign H. B. Kelly detached Rainbow; to naval station, Cavite.

Chief Mach. W. J. Hine to naval station, Cavite.

Chief Mach. C. A. Crouch, Btwn. E. Crouch, Corp. F. Weber detached Charleston; to naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Btwn. E. F. Hosmer from the Charleston to the Rainbow.

Btwn. F. E. Chester from the Cleveland to the Monterey.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 27.—Major R. H. Dunlap appointed president G.C.M., Camp Elliott, Feb. 16, and Capt. William Hopkins, C. H. Lyman, J. W. Weddigh, R. P. Williams, W. A. Pickering and 1st Lieut. R. B. Creecy are appointed members, and 1st Lieut. C. B. Matthews, judge advocate.

JAN. 28.—Second Lieut. L. N. Williams from headquarters, Marine Officers' School, Port Royal.

JAN. 29.—First Lieut. J. P. Wilcox appointed judge advocate general, court-martial at navy yard, Washington, Feb. 2.

JAN. 31.—Major M. J. Shaw return to marine barracks, Puget Sound Yard, and resume duties.

FEB. 1.—Col. C. A. Doyen appointed president, Lieut. Col. N. O. Haines and Major W. B. Lemly appointed members, and 1st Lieut. E. A. Ostermann recorder, marine retiring board, at marine barracks, Washington, Feb. 3.

Capt. F. M. Eslick ordered to report to retiring board, marine barracks, Washington, Feb. 3, for examination.

G.O. 48, FEB. 1, 1910, U.S.M.C.

1. Par. 2 (e), G. No. 11, Headquarters U.S.M.C., Jan. 30, 1909, is amended to read as follows:

"The prices charged by the laundry, the number of persons employed by it, and the salaries of such persons shall be fixed from time to time by the Post Council of Administration, subject to the approval of the commanding officer."

2. Par. 5 (d) of the order above indicated is revoked.

G. F. ELLIOTT, Major General, Commandant.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh

Chief of Division, R.C.S.—Capt. Worth G. Ross, Commandant

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

JAN. 29.—First Lieut. B. H. Camden granted ten days' leave commencing Feb. 3.

Second Lieut. C. M. Gabbett granted fifteen days' extension of leave.

JAN. 31.—Third Lieut. William Williams granted thirty days' leave.

Constr. J. Q. Walton ordered to Baltimore on official business in connection with the wireless outfit of the Apache.

FEB. 2.—Second Lieut. A. H. Seally granted thirty days' leave, to commence upon the return to duty on the Tahome of Capt. J. H. Quinan.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

AUGHNET—Capt. O. E. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. E. P. Bertholf. San Diego, Calif.

CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md. Out of commission.

CODFAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—1st Lieut. S. P. Edmonds. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. P. H. Oberroth. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ISASCA—Practice cutter, 1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf, temporary command, Arundel Cove, Md.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Calif.

MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. V. Bradley. New York.

MANNING—Capt. G. L. Carden. Astoria, Ore.

MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landry. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. New Bern, N.C.

PERRY—Capt. F. J. Haake. San Pedro, Calif.

RUSH—Capt. F. A. de Otte. Juneau, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Wilmington, N.C.

SENeca—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1910.

West Point easily defeated Union College in the basketball game played in the gymnasium on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 29. The game ended West Point, 43; Union, 23. In the second half the cadets made several substitutions, and the visitors were able to do better work. The West Point lineup: Milliken, McKinney, Conard, Van Vliet, forwards; Jones, Roberts, Sutton, center; Arnold, McTaggart, Copthorne, guards.

In a recent game played between the cadets and officers the latter surprised cadets and spectators by scoring over their younger and more practiced opponents. Among the officers playing were Lieutenants Honeycutt, Stilwell, Fenton, Richardson, Glassford and Anderson. Pennsylvania comes next on the list, promising a hard game for Saturday, Feb. 5. "California in '49" was the subject of the paper read by Mrs. Quevedo at the meeting of the Reading Club, held on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 27. On Friday evening a dinner was given by Lieutenant Richardson at the club, before the hop given by the bachelors on that evening. On Monday Mrs. Scott entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Louise Larned, the debutante daughter of Col. and Mrs. Larned. In Colonel Scott's absence his son, Mr. Merrill Scott, took his place. The guests included Misses Larned, Tillman, Carson, Scott, Gandy, Lieutenants Allin, Cooper, Honeycutt, Morrow and Stilwell.

On next Tuesday, Shrove Tuesday evening, the first of the social hops of the season will be given, in charge of Mrs. Scott—a "bal de tete." There will be only two of these hops this season. The second, after Easter, will be in charge of Mrs. Larned. There was a good attendance at the cadet hop on Saturday evening. Among the young ladies dancing were the Misses Larned, Scott, Gandy, Tillman, Carson, Fordyce, Newton, Dunn, Dunwoody, Phelps, Buckwalter, Polk, De Lamater, Howard, Wadhams, Bacon, Cutrer, Smith, Mitchell, Gregory, Hill, Durham, and many others.

Miss Stella Dunn spent Saturday and Sunday at the post as the guest of Mrs. Gordon. Miss Fordyce has been a recent guest of Miss Carson. The Superintendent and Quartermaster have gone to Washington, in compliance with recent orders; their presence having been requested in relation to the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

Lieutenant Honeycutt has as his guests Capt. Fred W. Hinrichs, jr., Mrs. Hinrichs, and their little son.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 2, 1910.

The Superintendent, Capt. John M. Bowyer, has announced officially the reorganization of the brigade of midshipmen. There are some changes in the military organization, which went into effect Monday morning. As the selection of the brigade officers is entirely upon efficiency, it inspires the midshipmen to greater effort. The change is made upon the basis of efficiency for the half-term with the following roster:

Brigade commander, R. P. Hall; cadet brigade adjutant, Elmer D. Langworthy.

First Battalion: Cadet lieutenant commander, A. R. Simpson; cadet junior lieutenant and battalion adjutant, Mervyn Bennion. First Company, Augustine H. Gray, cadet lieutenant and company commander, vice W. A. Richardson; Second Company, Donald B. Barry, vice M. W. Corry; Third Company, Frank M. Harris, vice F. S. Steinwachs; Fourth Company, William A. Richardson, vice R. A. Davidson; Fifth Company, Lawrence A. McLaughlin, vice George R. Meyer; Sixth Company, Thomas A. Nicholson, vice H. E. Rossall.

Second Battalion: Cadet lieutenant commander and battalion commander, Francis G. Marsh, vice A. H. Gray; cadet lieutenant and battalion adjutant, Charles M. Cooke, Jr., vice George M. Cook; Seventh Company, William M. Corry, vice L. A. McLaughlin; Eighth Company, Robert T. Merrel, 2d, vice C. M. Cooke, Jr.; Ninth Company, Leslie LaF. Jordan, vice F. H. Harris; Tenth Company, Clarkson J. Bright, vice W. S. Nicholas; Eleventh Company, Edward B. Gibson, vice F. G. Marsh; Twelfth Company, Robert C. Lee, vice C. L. Brand.

Although they came lauded as winners who had beaten the Army by one point in a closely-contested game, Swarthmore's basketball team was easily defeated by the Navy on Saturday. The score was 53 to 16. The visitors were outclassed from the first. The end of the first session saw the score 21 to 8, favoring the Navy. In the second period the sailors put up an even more aggressive game and played their opponents off their feet. The midshipmen put in a number of substitutes, and these kept the good work going. Swarthmore fought determinedly, but appeared in poor physical condition, and their team work was ragged. Wenzell and Douglas again starred for the Navy, the former scoring ten field goals, the latter eight. Toward the close Sprout was disqualified for a little roughness and Spond took his place. The Navy team: Abbott, Bischoff, Flanagan, Wild, Wenzell, McClung, forwards; Douglas, Erz, center; Jacobs, Hill, Wills, guards.

The midshipmen added greatly to their laurels in minor sports by defeating Yale decisively in a gymnastic contest here Saturday afternoon, the score being 31 to 14. There were five events, and in four of these—the horizontal and parallel bars, side-horse and tumbling—the midshipmen took first, while only honors in the flying rings went to the visitors. In that event Clark and Belcher, of Yale, tied with Byrd, Navy, for first place. In tumbling the superiority of the local gymnasts was very marked. Kieffer showing some head-springs and combinations of springs, slips and turns which were extraordinary. Captain LaMont won individual honors by taking first place in the parallel bars and side-horse and second on the horizontal bars, thirteen points. Gillette, a fourth classman, was dazed by a blow on the head while tumbling. He continued, however, and took second place. The Navy athletes were: Bates, LaMont, Waddell, Kieffer, Gillette, Byrd and Zacharias.

Midshipmen Thomas C. Semms, third class, of Alabama, and William Van C. Brandt, second class, of Alabama, have resigned.

On Saturday the Naval Academy fencing team will fence the New York Turn Verein. The match is an additional one not scheduled and permission to have it has just been granted.

For some years Chaplain H. H. Clark, of the Naval Academy, has been recognized as an author of some note, having contributed to the literary world several interesting books for boys and young men, portraying life at the Naval Academy. The Chaplain's latest contribution is just out of the printer's hands and is entitled "The Sword of the Nation." It is a book of sermons preached at the Naval Academy before the congregation of officers and midshipmen at their Sunday worship. The work is dedicated to the former Superintendent, now Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, "with many appreciative memories."

The young ladies of the Naval Academy have formed a basketball quintet, and enjoy games in the gymnasium when it is not otherwise used. The team and substitutes are: Miss Ruth Bowyer, daughter of the Superintendent; Miss Dorothy Pickrell, Miss Mary Gearing, Miss Alice Ruth Doyen, Miss Hildegarde Herwig, Miss Louis Terry, Miss Mary Thompson, Miss Rachel Claude, Miss Anne Wilmer. Mrs. Cusachs, wife of Prof. Carlos V. Cusachs, of the Department of Languages, is at the naval hospital, and recently underwent an operation. She is said to be doing well. Mrs. Cusachs is the daughter of Commodore Theodor Porter, U.S.N., retired. It has been announced that the wedding of Miss Pettit to Lieutenant Kear, U.S.N., will take place in March, after Easter.

Three additional races for this season for the Naval Academy crew were approved by the Superintendent on Wednesday, ensuring races with Princeton, Columbia, Georgetown and Syracuse, while the managements of the Academy and Harvard crews are still corresponding for the date of the race which may be rowed late in April. Though it was given out from Cambridge that the race had been fixed for April 21, it is stated here officially that the Academy has not accepted this date, but will insist that the race be rowed on a Saturday, preferably April 23. As the schedule now stands, the season will open with Princeton on April 30. This race will

be of special interest, as it will not only be the first contest on the water between the two institutions, but the first inter-collegiate race which Princeton has rowed since the construction of the Carnegie Lake made possible the re-establishment of aquatics. The other dates which are definitely fixed are: May 7, Columbia; May 14, Georgetown (Georgetown Varsity and Freshmen against Navy first crew and Navy fourth class crew); May 21, Syracuse. Other races for the second crew and fourth class crew will be arranged. Coach Richard Glendorn, who will have charge of rowing during the coming season, arrived to-day, and started the candidates on the machines this afternoon.

The following 1910 football numerals have been awarded: Kata, J. M., Wyman, R. S., Loynachen, N., Masek, W., Sleepier, P. D. W., Clark, L. W., Smith, R. A., Reiniger, G. G., Pillsbury, H. W., Clarkson, H. S., Dudley, R. Agrel, A. R., Leighton, R. G., Powell, R. P., Junkin, R. P., Strong, J. H., The following midshipmen have been mentioned as doing good work on the track and their names will be painted on the shields in the gymnasium: For general excellency, Carey, C., '11, 100 yards, 9.5 sec.; 220 yards, 21.5 sec.; 440 yards, 52 sec.; 120-yard hurdles, Dickenson, E. F., '11, and Dalton, John P., '12, 16.5 sec.; 220-yard hurdles, Hein, H. A., '10, 26.5 sec.; half-mile run, Smith, J. H., '10, 2 min. 2.5 sec.; one-mile run, Byrnes, J. O., '11, 4 min. 42 sec.; two-mile run, Wilkinson, T. S., '09, 10 min. 10.4 sec.; broad jump, Donaldson, J. F., '10, 22 ft. 2 3/4 ins.; pole vault, Stephenson, H. W., '10, 10 ft. 3 1/2 ins.; hammer throw, Robertson, '09, 180 ft. 4 ins.; high jump, Reckohl, F. L., '11, 5 ft. 6 ins.; shot put, McCaughey, S. D., '11, and Niles, E. K., '10, 37 ft.

## BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Boston, Mass., Feb. 2, 1910.

Since returning from his leave the district commander, Col. Robert H. Patterson, C.A.C., has been in constant demand at military functions in Boston. On Thursday evening he was a guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Old Guard. Friday evening he inspected the work of installing the new apparatus in the South Armory, and on Monday evening attended a dinner given by Colonel Nuter at Copley Square Hotel, finishing the evening at the armory, where he distributed prizes and medals to the Coast Artillery Militia.

Capt. Louis E. Bennett, C.A.C., who has been for the past two years on detail as instructor to the reserves in Massachusetts, is now engaged in supervising the installation of the six-inch and ten-inch guns, and a mortar at the South Armory. He has already saved the state \$500 that had been asked for, to triangulate for the system, by doing the work himself. It is only a matter of a few weeks before the three guns and a complete fire-control system will be ready for use.

Captain Bennett is highly appreciated by the militia, and his earnest work is laying the foundation for a higher efficiency in the reserves than ever before attained by this crack organization.

The court-martial of Paymr. George P. Auld and P.A. Surg. A. H. Robnett, both of the Navy, began Monday. The Boston papers are printing the testimony verbatim. The hearing is public and a large audience assembles daily.

Col. William H. Oakes, commanding the 5th Infantry, M.V.M., retires this week with the rank of brigadier general. He has been an able officer of the militia since 1875. Lieut. Col. Willis W. Stover will succeed to the command of the regiment.

The Old Guard, an organization of former members of the militia, present militia officers, and a few survivors of the Civil War, held their annual banquet at the Revere House, Boston, last Thursday evening. Guests from the Regular forces were Gen. Philip Reade, retired, Col. Robert H. Patterson, C.A.C., Capt. L. E. Bennett and Capt. F. S. Long. General Reade and Colonel Patterson were the principal speakers of the evening. The officers of the Massachusetts Coast Artillery Corps had an audience at dinner on Monday night the following officers from Fort Banks: Colonel Patterson, Capt. G. H. MacManus, L. E. Bennett, John Storck, Lieuts. Guy L. Gearhardt and Francis Delano. Following the dinner there was a drill of the regiment at the armory and Colonel Patterson distributed the prizes for small-arms practice. Captain Bouve, 5th Inf., M.V.M., will be in charge of the dedication of the new \$50,000 armory at Hingham, now nearly ready. Many Regular officers have been invited.

The employees of the arsenal at Watertown, Mass., have been placed upon the Civil Service register. Last week there were 127 Civil Service examinations held at the arsenal.

All the companies in the harbor forts are filled to the maximum of 109 men each, and nearly all companies have a waiting list.

Sergt. William Vandergrift, 124th Co., Fort Andrews, died at the post hospital Sunday.

Col. and Mrs. Samuel E. Allen, C.A.C., left Fort Warren Monday, on leave, and will visit at New York, West Point and Fort Monroe, prior to taking station at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Major William Chamberlain, C.A.C., is under orders to report at Fort Warren to take command of the post, and has left Washington, en route to Boston. Capt. and Mrs. William Forse, of Fort Warren, have been entertaining Col. and Mrs. Allen for the past few days. Mrs. Paul J. Horton has had her mother as a guest for the past week and accompanied her mother to Boston when the latter sailed for Europe. Mrs. Mildred Pierce entertained several members of the garrison of Fort Andrews at dinner Sunday evening. Capt. Fred Macdonald and Miss Rogers, of Boston, were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Long, of Fort Revere. The following Army boys, students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, have gone home for their vacations: Henry Davis and Pierre Gaillard are at Fort Washington, Md.; and Wheatley Lewis at Fort Monroe, Va.

The following officers of the state militia have passed examination for commissions and are assigned as follows: Nathaniel T. Very, 1st Lieut., Ord. Dept., to 1st Corps Cadets; Edward W. Raymond, 2d Lieut., to the 2d Co., C.A.C.; Arthur R. Giedlind, 1st Lieut., and Earl W. Gooding, to Co. D of the 5th; Fred B. Dawes, 1st Lieut., and Charles E. DeLand, 2d Lieut., to Co. M of the 5th; Charles E. Dunn, 1st Lieut., to Co. M of the 2d Regiment.

The children at the various posts have been having a vacation, as the Hull school has been closed by the Board of Health on account of an epidemic of diphtheria in the village.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 31, 1910.

Major and Mrs. R. D. Read were the hosts at a large bridge party Thursday evening. The ladies' prizes were won by Mrs. Eginton, Mrs. Troxell and Mrs. Bowles; the gentlemen's prizes by Lieuts. B. Palmer, C. H. Muller and A. C. Keyes. Delicious refreshments were served. Their guests included Colonel Jones, Mrs. Bowles, Lieutenant Colonel Gale, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Grierson, Miss Pope, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Haysinger Keyes, Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Cornell, Dr. and Mrs. McMurdo, Captains Paxton and Luhn, Lieutenants Scott, Green, O'Donnell and Graham. Sunday evening Capt. R. R. Paxton was the host at a supper in his quarters, his guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Miss Pope, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Lieut. and Mrs. Muller, Lieut. G. J. Oden and Lieutenant Whiting.

Captains Boyd and Ryan returned during the week after spending short leaves in New York and Washington. Mr. Hamner Huston is visiting his brother, Lieut. J. Huston. Lieut. Col. G. H. G. Gale and Capt. R. G. Paxton returned Sunday after short visit in St. Johns, Canada. Lieut. J. S. Jones, 6th Cav., arrived Monday from San Francisco, and with Mrs. Jones will spend a short while with Major and Mrs. Sande before joining his regiment at Boise Barracks.

Capt. and Mrs. Parker had as their dinner guests Tuesday Lieut. J. Huston, Mr. H. Huston and Lieutenant Adair. Sunday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Muller were the hosts at a jolly

supper for Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Miss Pope, Miss Jones, Lieutenants Graham, O'Donnell and Colley. Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Troxell were the hosts at a charming dinner for Lieutenant Colonel Gale, Major and Mrs. Read, Lieut. and Mrs. Muller and Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Eginton.

The regular meeting of the Bridge Club was held Thursday afternoon at Mrs. Muller's. The prizes were won by Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Haysinger and the guest prize by Miss Pope. Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Hay entertained at bridge. After the games refreshments were served. Their guests included Mrs. R. D. Read, Mrs. Eginton, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Lieut. and Mrs. Keyes, Lieut. and Mrs. Cornell, Mrs. Grierson and Lieutenant Scott.

Captain Paxton, Lieutenants Castleman, O'Donnell and Addis left Friday for St. John, Canada, where they will be the guests of the Royal Dragoons at a large reception and dance. They returned Sunday morning. Thursday evening Miss Gale was hostess at dinner for Miss Mazie Jones, Miss Ord, Miss Ryan, Miss Jandt, Captain Paxton, Lieutenants Addis, Green, Gray, Adair, Colley and O'Donnell. Before the hop Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Hay had as their dinner guests Miss Ord, Miss Ryan, Mr. Wittan and Mr. Howe, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming were hosts at dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Keyes, Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips were the hosts Sunday evening at a pretty supper given in honor of Miss Correy from Burlington. Other guests were Mrs. Bowles, Miss Jones, Miss Jandt, Captains Paxton and Luhn, Lieutenants Addis, Green, O'Donnell, Colley and Oden, Lieut. and Mrs. Keyes were the hosts at a pleasant Sunday evening supper for Lieutenant Colonel Gale, Miss Gale, Major and Mrs. Read and Lieutenant Green.

Col. T. W. Jones and Mrs. Bowles were the hosts at a "boycott" dinner Friday evening. No meat was used. Throughout the many courses their guests were Lieutenant Colonel Gale, Miss Gale, Major and Mrs. Read, Lieut. and Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. O'Donnell, Lieutenants Whiting and Green, Capt. and Mrs. C. T. Boyd were the hosts at dinner Friday evening, when their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Addis and Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards. Friday afternoon Mrs. Phillips was the hostess at a novel sewing party. Prizes were given for the prettiest, most useful and least useful things being worked upon, and were won by Mrs. Bowles, Miss Jones and Mrs. Blaine. Late in the afternoon refreshments were served. The guests included Misses Edwards, Muller, Pope, Addis, Parker and Bowles, Misses Jones, Jandt, Gale and Pope. Sunday evening Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Pope had as their guests at supper Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards and Lieutenant Graham.

## FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Mich., Jan. 31, 1910.

The past week has been unusually gay, though on Monday night the post was almost entirely deserted, for the General Fairbanks Commandery, Post No. 17, G.A.R., gave an unusually elaborate "camp fire," to which most of the officers departed, taking with them the justly famous 26th Infantry band. On Tuesday night the Army branch of the Y.M.C.A., which has been conducting a series of free entertainments in the post gymnasium, gave a benefit performance to which the officers and their families went "en masse." The program was very elaborate, consisting of a delightful concert by the 26th's orchestra, many moving pictures of unusual clearness and interest, and several beautifully illustrated songs, rendered by Sergeant Vincent, of the band, in his usual pleasing manner; indeed all of these entertainments are so interesting and well arranged that they become a regular feature of the post social life, and are always preceded by several dinners and followed by as many bridge parties. Wednesday night was the second ladies' night at the mess, and it was an unusually enjoyable affair; the orchestra played delightfully till half-past nine and after that the guests enjoyed the pool and bridge tables until a late hour.

On Thursday night Col. and Mrs. Booth entertained at a beautifully appointed bridge party in honor of Mrs. Booth's birthday. There were six tables of guests from the garrison and town, and the two first prizes, an exquisite silver chain purse and a gold-topped cut glass cigar jar, were won by Mrs. Rowalle and Captain Dichmann, while Dr. and Mrs. Yemans were awarded the two consolation prizes. After other delicious refreshments a dazzling birthday cake was borne in, ablaze with candles, and many toasts were drunk to Mrs. Booth and her natal day. On Friday night the usual post hop was held and though small proved a most delightful affair, as was also the hop supper given after it by Capt. and Mrs. Dichmann.

The week was ended by an elaborate "smoker" tendered to the officers of the post by the officers of Troop B, Michigan Cavalry. There was an interesting program of moving pictures, which included many fine views of the military tournament, held at Chicago last summer. An elaborate supper was served afterward.

Mrs. Baldwin was called suddenly to New York last week by the serious sickness of her sister, Mrs. Woodward. Capt. Harry S. Howland, 26th Inf., who has been relieved from duty with Philippine Scouts to join his regiment, is expected at Fort Wayne about Feb. 20.

## PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Jan. 28, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kalde entertained at a chafing dish supper at their quarters after the opera, "Land of Nod," Thursday evening, for Lieut. and Mrs. Everts, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope and Lieutenant Fletcher. The weekly hops at Hotel Del Monte have been resumed with an opening ball Saturday evening, and Mr. Warner, manager of the hotel, has extended to Colonel Mason and the members of his garrison a cordial invitation to attend all Saturday evening hops during the season of 1910. Capt. and Miss Pickering entertained very pleasantly at dinner Friday evening, preceding the hop, for Mrs. T. W. Brown, Lieutenants Harris, Burnett, Blyth, Samuelson and Lawrason. The Misses Sergeant, who were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Casady, left this week for their home in Alameda. An extra hop was held Friday evening in honor of the visiting young ladies in the post. After the dance Lieutenant Whitener and Captain Creary entertained the Misses Sergeant, Miss Getty, Dr. and Mrs. Casady, Lieutenant Fletcher and Mrs. Merriman with supper at Ernest cafe in Monterey.

Mrs. J. B. Wilson, who has been quite ill for the past two weeks, is slowly convalescing. The Ladies' Five Hundred and Bridge Clubs continue to meet alternately each week at the quarters of the different members; this week the Five Hundred Club met with Mrs. Hall, the dainty prizes being linen tea cloths, won by Mrs. Kalde and Mrs. Cranston. Major George W. McIver is in San Francisco for a few days' leave. Mrs. T. W. Brown is entertaining for a few weeks Miss Marie Lundein, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundein, who recently announced her engagement to Lieut. E. R. Pritchett, now stationed here at the School of Musketry. Mrs. Kneadler, wife of Major Kneadler, retired, has been a visitor here for the past few weeks as the guest of her daughter, Mrs. R. E. Cummings, and returned to her home in Coronado on Thursday. Mrs. Traber Norman was out again this week after several months of serious illness. Mrs. Merriman and Captain McMaster were guests of Miss Greet in Pacific Grove at a pretty tea Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Shortridge entertained at an informal dinner Sunday evening at her home in Monterey to celebrate the return of her daughter, Miss Emile Brugiere. A profusion of orchids were the decorations, and the guests were Miss Adele Singleton, Major Wales, Capt. and Mrs. Creary and Captain Baldwin. Several dinners and teas have been postponed this week on account of the delay of Major Gen. T. H. Barry.

By the incessant pounding of the waves for the last sixty years the face of the cliffs along the coast near Monterey Bay have been washed away to the extent of 150 feet at some points. This fact was determined to-day by Government engineers from the United States steamer *Explorer* of the Coast

and Geodetic Survey. The stations of the survey of 1850 are again being located.

The first of the series of weekly field days occurred on Thursday, with two companies of the 3d Battalion to compete. Co. L won in wall scaling; Co. K in tent pitching; I and L were victorious in the tug-of-war.

Col. and Mrs. Bullard were hosts at dinner on Sunday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman, Lieut. T. W. Brown, relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, returned to the garrison to-day. Lieut. and Mrs. Davis entertained informally at dinner on Monday evening for Major and Mrs. McIver, Mr. and Mrs. Henry. Carmel Valley offered a pleasing quail shooting ground for Col. and Mrs. Bullard and his guest, Dr. Berin, of San Francisco, for the past five days, with excellent success, a bird for nearly every shell, which speaks well for the skill of Colonel Bullard. Mrs. S. B. Merriman was hostess at a pretty informal tea after the field day sports Thursday afternoon; among the guests were Mrs. Bruguere, Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright, Capt. and Miss Pickering, Major Wales, Captain Baldwin, Capt. and Miss Creary, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones. Lieutenant Baker and Burnett, Mrs. Bruguere, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Shortridge, Capt. and Mrs. Pickering, Captain Baldwin, Miss Singleton, Captain Creary and Lieutenant Nelson formed a merry party Thursday evening and enjoyed the swimming pool at Del Monte, followed by a Spanish supper at a downtown cafe. Miss Getty, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Casaday, for ten days, returned to her home in San Francisco on Thursday.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 26, 1910.

Last week witnessed the departure of Rear Admiral and Mrs. John B. Milton and it will be long before their friends here will cease to miss them. Many were the affairs during the fortnight preceding their departure. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Wilson entertained at dinner in their honor; as did also Chaplain and Mrs. John B. Fraser in the ward room of the Independence. Narcissus and violets were the decorations, and other guests were Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manley H. Simons, Miss Gray, Mrs. Guy Brown, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. T. S. Wilson, Mrs. Robert O. Heiner, Mrs. Mary Turner, Capt. Benjamin Tappan, P.A. Surg. Addison B. Clifford, Paymr. Arthur M. Pippin and Ensign Wallace, Lieut. and Mrs. George F. Neal, who had been the guests of the latter's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Milton, accompanied them to Yerba Buena. This week Mrs. Neal shared the honors at a large tea given by Mrs. E. A. Selfridge, of San Francisco, at which the other complimented guests were Mrs. Frederick Kellond, Mrs. Neal's matron of honor, and Mrs. Russell Selfridge. Capt. and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood arrived on Wednesday last and were the house guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson for a few days before taking quarters on the Independence. They had been at the Fairmont in San Francisco since their arrival from the East. On Thursday evening Mrs. Anderson entertained at a small bridge party in their honor, the prizes being won by P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Ulysse R. Webb, Mrs. Mary Turner and Colonel Dickens. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Dickins, Comdr. and Mrs. Carr, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Turner and Capt. Emil Theiss.

Comdr. Edward W. Eberle, of the Yerba Buena Station, left Thursday for the Puget Sound Station to assume command of the Milwaukee. P.A. Paymr. Emmett H. Tebeau, who is to relieve Paymr. John F. Hatch, arrived Monday. The latter sailed Feb. 8 for Cavite. The Evening Bridge Club met this week with Comdr. and Mrs. Anderson, the players being Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Paymr. and Mrs. Bonnaffon, Comdr. and Mrs. Carr, Surg. and Mrs. Kindleberger and Surg. and Mrs. Webb. Mrs. William S. Kuder, who has been quite ill in a Vallejo hospital, is rapidly recovering. Surg. and Mrs. Webb have been entertaining at a series of dinners, followed by bridge, at the first of which their guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Milton, Capt. and Mrs. Dodd and Comdr. and Mrs. Carr; at the second dinner the guests were Surg. and Mrs. Kindleberger, Paymr. and Mrs. Bonnaffon and Constr. and Mrs. Gatewood.

Mrs. Haldimand P. Young, who recently arrived in San Francisco from the Philippines, and is at the San Carlos, entertained at bridge last week for Mrs. Henry St. Goar, Mrs. Victor Blue, Mrs. Washington Dodge, Mrs. Florence P. Pinget, Mrs. Richard Bayne, Mrs. William Jordan, Mrs. Gernald K. Smith, Mrs. Virginia Beede, Miss Callahan and Miss May Colburn. Many Army and Navy people attended the ball given at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco on Wednesday night by the officers of the U.S.S. Alert, which now belongs to the naval militia of California.

Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans left yesterday for the East on a ten days' leave. It is whispered that before he returns his marriage to Miss Frances Ingerson, of Boston, who spent last winter here as the house guest of Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Fred G. Coburn, will take place. The Yorktown may return here about the middle of February, in which case the marriage of Miss Georgia Potts, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Stacy Potts, and P.A. Surg. Everett G. Morsell will shortly thereafter take place at St. Peter's Chapel.

The new twelve-inch guns are being placed aboard the monitor Cheyenne and she will be placed in the new drydock to test the structure before its acceptance by the Government.

The Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Vallejo has installed a wireless system which will prove a great convenience to the enlisted men to get into communication with their ships.

A detachment of one hundred marines left here last night for Norfolk.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 2, 1910.

Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Naval Y.M.C.A., an attractive reception was given at the building, which was decorated with flags, bunting, palms and ferns. During the evening delightful concert was rendered by the band from the U.S.S. Birmingham, and a fine moving picture show was given in the gymnasium. Ices, cake and candy were sold for the benefit of the institution, which is in need of cots, etc., to supply the ever increasing demands. The affair was liberally patronized by officers and their families, as well as the men from the ships and station and citizens.

Mrs. Frank H. Brumby was hostess at tea at the home of her mother, Mrs. William Truxton, in Norfolk, on Monday afternoon for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Talbot W. Truxton. Miss Ethel Reynolds poured tea, Miss Cornelie Truxton presided at the punch bowl, and Mrs. Harry Coote, Mrs. Richard Gamble, Misses Dorothy and Diana Walke and Miss Arnold Walke served refreshments. Mr. Reynolds Webbs, the guest of his uncle and aunt, Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, on the U.S.R.S. Franklin, where he will spend the remainder of the winter and spring. Through the courtesy of Lieut. Comdr. Edward Beach, the teachers and scholars of St. George's School will spend several hours on the U.S.S. Montana Wednesday, inspecting the wonders of a first-class battleship.

Mrs. Alfred Reynolds and Miss Ethel Reynolds entertained Friday afternoon on the U.S.R.S. Franklin at seven tables of bridge, followed by tea. Their guests for bridge were Mmes. Arthur Humphreys, Frank Brumby, Arthur Huntington, Albert Winterhalter, Clifford Boush, Isaac W. Kite, Allen M. Cook, Leighton Hubbard, George Reid, William Kehl, Holt Page, Robert Thorpe, William Cooke, Percy Stephenson, Colin McRae, Albert Berrill, Heth Tyler, Francis Chadwick, L. W. T. Waller, William Crose, Edward Beach, John Marshall and Percy Wilson. Misses Freeman and Truxton, Mrs. Cook won a pair of silk hose, Mrs. Boush a silver frame, Mrs. Chadwick a silver hatpin. The bridge members were joined by Captains Reynolds, Winterhalter and Boush, Colonel Waller, Major Reid, Paymasters Huntington, Van Patten and Foxwell, Surgeons Mearns and Stepp and Ensign Connor. Mrs. William G. Du Bois was hostess at a bridge party at her

home in the yard Tuesday afternoon for Mmes. Isaac W. Kite, E. G. Kintner, B. M. Dobson, Harry Balthis, William Crose, Morgan Watt, George Bradshaw, Washington Reed and Misses Kate and Helen Du Bois. Cut glass bonbon dishes were awarded Mmes. Balthis, Dobson and Crose, while a silk work bag was Mrs. Kintner's booby prize. Mrs. E. G. Kintner entertained at her home in Portsmouth Thursday afternoon for the members of her bridge club. Mrs. L. W. T. Waller was hostess at a large card party at the marine barracks Tuesday afternoon. Prizes were won by Mrs. Xavier Smith, a Benares brass tray; Mrs. Isaac Walke, a brass candlestick; Mrs. Walter Doyle, a candlestick; Mrs. Harry Bain, a tea caddy. Mrs. and Miss Reynolds entertained at bridge on the U.S.S. Franklin Saturday afternoon, followed by afternoon tea. Miss Helen Hughes, Miss Jean Cooke and Miss Rose Perkins won the prizes.

Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss entertained at dinner Tuesday for Mr. and Mrs. Albert Burruss, who arrived from their honeymoon Monday morning. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Burruss, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Adams, Mrs. Lily Leigh, Señor Didapp and Dr. Bright. Mrs. Albert Burruss charmed her hearers with several recitations. Capt. and Mrs. Albert G. Winterhalter entertained at dinner on the U.S.S. Louisiana Wednesday evening for the officers of the ship and their wives, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jones and Ensign and Mrs. McCandless Capt. and Mrs. Riexy entertained at dinner Tuesday evening on the U.S.S. North Carolina, for Capt. and Mrs. Boush, Paymr. and Mrs. Fyffe, Lieut. and Mrs. Walker and Lieut. and Mrs. Oliver Constr. and Mrs. E. G. Kintner entertained Monday evening at bridge for Comdr. and Mrs. Watt, Constr. and Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. Kite and Miss Jane Neely.

Ensign John Henry Newton, U.S.S. Montana, is in Washington for examination for promotion. Lieut. and Mrs. James Paulding Murdoch, who have been living in Annapolis, are spending a few days with Mrs. Murdoch's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Nash, in Portsmouth, before moving into their home in the yard. Lieutenant Murdoch has been appointed aid to the commandant, Pay Dir. T. Holladay Hicks has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Tench Tilghman, Bollesvian avenue, Ghent. Messrs. John Nash and Philip Yeatman have passed successful examinations and will enter the Naval Academy from Norfolk, next June.

While having a dock trial last week, two of the U.S.S. Louisiana's propeller blades were badly damaged by coming in contact with a mudscow which was drawn too close by the suction. She was placed in drydock for repairs and expects to leave the yard Thursday.

By a score of 25 to 16 the basketball team of the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues defeated the team from the U.S.S. North Carolina at the Naval Y.M.C.A. gymnasium Thursday evening. It was the second game (and victory of the Blues) in the series and witnessed by a large crowd of enthusiastic sailors and citizens.

#### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 31, 1910.

Friday night the regular hop was held, after which Mrs. Brewster entertained with a supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Foerster, Capt. and Mrs. Mabee, Lieut. and Mrs. Knight, of St. Louis, Miss Shields, Captain Robertson and Lieutenant Mitchell; and the other by Lieut. and Mrs. Foerster, who entertained Capt. and Mrs. Mabee, Lieut. and Mrs. Foerster, Lieut. and Mrs. Knight, and Lieutenant Blakely. Wednesday night the bridge club met at Mrs. Errington's. The first prize for the month was won by Miss Shields, the second by Major Bradley, and the third by Major Straub.

Four of our officers have been ordered away. Major A. E. Bradley is to sail for the Philippines in July; Lieut. N. L. McDermid sails for the same place in March; Lieut. A. F. Brewster is to go to Fort D. A. Russell to join his battery which sails for the Philippines in June; and Lieut. R. D. Bates is to proceed to Omaha, Neb., to the recruiting station there.

Capt. and Mrs. Ford were hosts at dinner and bridge Tuesday night for Lieut. and Mrs. Brewster, Lieut. and Mrs. Foerster, Captain Robertson and Lieutenant Blakely. Wednesday night Miss Mitchell gave a skating party in the gymnasium. This week a number of the officers and ladies greatly enjoyed the grand opera season of the Boston Opera Company in St. Louis. French, Italian and German operas were given. Monday afternoon Mrs. Mann entertained with a bridge in honor of her newest, Miss Shields. Others present were Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Symmonds, Mrs. Mabee, Mrs. Straub, Mrs. Brewster, Mrs. Foerster, Mrs. Errington, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Townsend and Miss Green, of St. Louis. The first prize was won by Mrs. Foerster, the second by Mrs. Turner, and the third by Mrs. Symmonds. Mrs. Rodney, Mrs. McDermid and Mrs. Goodwin, who do not play bridge, came in later.

At the annual election of the Officers' Club last week, the following were elected: Major Straub, president; Lieutenant Wiesenstein, secretary and treasurer; and Captain Robertson, Lieutenant Foerster and Mitchell, governing committee. Miss Grace Stone, of St. Louis, spent Monday night with her friend, Miss Jewell Ridings.

Monday evening a concert was given in the mess hall by the post band, followed by a basketball game between the 27th and 18th Companies. The latter won by a score of 23 to 17. Wednesday night the non-commissioned staff roller skated in the mess hall. Friday night the soldiers of the post were entertained with moving pictures, and Saturday night two more basketball games were played. The Hospital Corps beat the 15th Company, 30 to 3, and the 16th won from the 23d Company, 33 to 11.

Mrs. McDermid left Thursday with her little son "Mac," to visit at Dr. McDermid's home in Cincinnati, preparatory to sailing for the Philippines early in March.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 31, 1910.

Mrs. Sloan gave a tea last Sunday afternoon. Lieutenant Poillon had an informal chafing dish supper Sunday evening; his guests were Miss Warren, Lieut. and Miss Commissary, Lieut. and Mrs. Maize. The Misses Hoyle gave an informal supper Sunday evening for Lieutenant Wood, Sands, Higley and Rumbough. Monday the rink was well attended, and after the skating the people went to the Officers' Club, where a delightful supper was served. Mrs. Lloyd entertained at a beautiful luncheon in honor of Miss Lloyd's birthday, Tuesday, at one o'clock. Her guests were Miss Ward, Miss Hoyle, Miss McMahon and Miss Warren. After the luncheon Mrs. Danford, Mrs. Hoyle and Mrs. Magruder were asked in to play cards. Mrs. Danford won the prize for bridge, Miss Ward for euchre—dainty work bags. There were several souvenirs in the cake; Miss Warren got the ring, Miss Ward the silver bodkin, Miss Lloyd the thimble, Miss Hoyle the money. Tuesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Danford entertained Miss Hoyle and Lieutenant Wood at a lovely dinner. Mrs. Nicholson entertained the Tuesday Card Club. Mrs. Arnold won the prize.

Major and Mrs. Haynes returned Wednesday from a honeymoon spent in Niagara Falls. Wednesday afternoon Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle gave a birthday party in honor of Susan Guiffoyle's tenth birthday. The Misses Garrard assisted her in entertaining the many children of the garrison. Mrs. Cameron had the bridge club Wednesday evening. The prizes were won by Col. and Mrs. Hoyle. Norman Hackett, who is the leading man in "Classmates" was the guest, Thursday, of Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle. After the play Thursday night Mrs. McNair gave a delicious supper in honor of Mr. Hackett; other guests were Major McMahon and Miss McMahon, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan, Capt. and Mrs. Birnie, Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder, Miss Fanny Hoyle. Lieutenant Wood, Sands, Rumbough, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle.

Friday there were several dinners. Capt. and Mrs. Butler gave a dinner in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Ward and Miss Ward. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Booth. Ms. Rich-

mond also gave a dinner, for Major and Mrs. Nicholson, Major and Mrs. Cameron, Lieut. and Mrs. Danford. Friday night the bachelors of Artillery Hall gave a dance in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle and Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder; it was largely attended and a most brilliant affair. Col. and Mrs. Hoyle assisted the brides in receiving. A delightful supper was served. Major Omar Bundy, I.G., from Omaha, was the guest for several days of Gen. and Mrs. Ward.

Saturday Mrs. Birnie gave a lovely card party in honor of Mrs. Schenck; five hundred was the game played. Mrs. Cameron won first prize, Mrs. Freeman second and Mrs. Magruder consolation. Saturday night there was a supper hop which proved to be one of the nicest of the season. There were about fifty people present, of the young dancing crowd only.

It is understood that Forts Leavenworth and Riley will probably receive a good share of the Military Appropriation bill, recently passed by the House, as it carries with it \$1,500,000 for new construction work at the different posts and reservations. The Senators and Congressmen from Kansas feel sure that these two forts, being the most important in the country, will receive liberal amount. The bill passed in the House carrying an appropriation of \$1,350,000 for combined maneuvers of the National Guard and Army for this year. Fort Riley will have the largest maneuver camp, and more elaborate maneuvers than ever held here before. What general officer will be in command is not yet known. A dispatch from Washington brought the good news that the chances for the passage of a bill for the construction of the military highway between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley are good; as it requires only a small amount for the building of the road. The work is to be done by both the men of the military prison and the Federal penitentiary in Leavenworth. The principal cost will be for the guard.

Lieutenant Ferris, 6th Field Art., has returned after a month's leave.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 2, 1910.

Last Wednesday afternoon Mrs. George P. Hawes, jr., entertained at bridge Mmes. Rorebeck, Lincoln, McNeil, Perry, Baker, Bradley, Coleman, Jefferson, Williams, Nicholls and Mack, Misses Fulton, Townsley, Hall, Kimberly and Nicholls. The prizes were won by Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Bradley. Mrs. Cardwell poured tea, and Mrs. Jefferson served chocolate. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. George L. Wertebaker entertained at bridge for Mesdames Davis, Bradley, Jefferson, Kimberly, Knox, Baker, Johnson, Terrell, Nicholls, Coward, Williams, Mack, Lull, Howell, Taylor, Dengler, McNeil, Coo, Rorebeck, Perry, McCauley, Wheatley, Hawes, the Misses Hall, Nicholls, Fulton, Townsley and Cullen. The prizes, brass tea caddies, were won by Mrs. Kimberly, Miss Nicholls, Miss Cullen, Mrs. Mack, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. McNeil and Mrs. McCauley. Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Johnson entertained at dinner for Senator and Mrs. Warren, of Missouri, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence McNeil.

Friday evening was the dance of the classes of 1910 of the Artillery School. It was given at the Chamberlin, and was voted to be the very prettiest dance of the season. In the receiving line were Mrs. R. P. Davis, Mrs. Gordon Heinrich and Mrs. J. C. Johnson. An elaborate supper was served at 11:30. Before the dance many dinners were given; one by Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Dengler for Misses Natalie and Leonie Berry, Capt. Claudius Seaman and Lieut. Fulton Q. Gardner; another by Major and Mrs. R. P. Davis for Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall, Lieuts. John P. Pratt and Walter R. Donahue and Mr. John Walker, of Baltimore; still another was given by Major and Mrs. Frank W. Coo for Major and Mrs. Gordon G. Heinrich and Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams. Lieut. Louis R. Dice entertained at the Chamberlin, Friday evening, for Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Miss Dale, of New York, Miss Marguerite Woods and Mr. Jack Jewett. Lieut. Wade H. Carpenter entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin, Friday evening, for the Misses Bayne, of Washington, and Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Rose, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter entertained at dinner Thursday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Adams, Mrs. Coleman and Capt. Elisha J. Abbott. Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck entertained at dinner Friday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Lull and Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Hase.

Mrs. Kimberly had a bridge luncheon Saturday morning for Mrs. Jefferson, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Coward, Mrs. Nicholls, Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Hase. The prizes were won by Mrs. Nicholls and Mrs. Hase. Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams had a bridge dinner. Their guests were Rear Admiral Vreeland, Mrs. R. H. Parker, of Canada, Col. Clarence P. Townsley, Mrs. Frederick Coleman. Mrs. Coleman won the prize, a beautiful brass vase. Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Wheatley entertained at bridge in honor of their fourth anniversary. Those asked to play with them were Capt. and Mrs. Dengler, Capt. and Mrs. Nicholls, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. J. C. Johnson and Mrs. J. M. Coward. The prizes were won by Mrs. Dengler and Captain Nicholls. Supper was served at the club, where they were joined by Captains Hasbrouck and Johnson. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Walter Baker and Mrs. Bradley entertained at bridge for Mesdames Taylor, Terrell, Williams, Nicholls, Mack, Wheatley, McCauley, Coleman, Rorebeck, Adams, Pence, Davis, Hayden, Lincoln, Jefferson, Knox, Hawes and Kimberly. The prizes were won by Mrs. G. P. Hawes jr., Mrs. J. L. Hayden, Mrs. C. G. Rorebeck and Mrs. J. P. Terrell. Saturday evening Mrs. Kimberly entertained at bridge for Mrs. William Sinclair, of Washington, General Carleton, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck and Mrs. Laura de R. Berry. Prizes were won by Mrs. Rorebeck and Mrs. Howell. Wednesday morning Mrs. Thomas Knowlton entertained at a bridge luncheon at the Soldiers' Home. Her guests were Mmes. J. P. Farley, G. F. Adams, Coleman, Kimberly, J. F. Hawes, Rorebeck, Lincoln, G. P. Hawes, R. P. Davis, Hayden, Perry, Barney, William Smith and Heinrich. Prizes were won by Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. Lincoln. Luncheon was served at small tables, decorated with sweet peas, hyacinths and heliotrope.

Capt. Curtis G. Rorebeck spent several days in Washington last week. Mrs. J. W. Jefferson, of Delaware City, who has been spending two weeks with her sister, Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln, returned to her home this morning. Mrs. William Sinclair, of Washington, who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. I. N. Lewis, returned this morning to her home. Mr. Harry Mathews, Mr. Jack Jewett and Mr. Fen Lewis are receiving congratulations on having passed examination for West Point.

#### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 1, 1910.

Mr. Joseph Treat, son of Lieut. Col. C. G. Treat, has just taken the competitive examination for West Point, and has been informed that he has been appointed to the Academy, accredited to Wisconsin. Mrs. and Miss Jones, mother and sister of Capt. C. M. Jones, 3d Field Art., left on the 27th for their home in Grand Rapids, Mich. Colonel Treat has returned from the Walter Reed Hospital and reported for duty. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn, cousins of General Bell, are his guests at present.

The second formal hop of the season took place on Friday, the 28th, when the guests were received by Mesdames Garrard, Andrews and Lear. Major and Mrs. Folts entertained at dinner before the hop. Miss Marshall, daughter of General Marshall, and her house guest were entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Horn. Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt had as their guests at dinner before the hop the Misses Byrne. Dr. Bailey and Lieutenant Moose. Capt. and Mrs. Andrews and Miss Van Voorhis were the guests of Captain Locke.

Mrs. Kenney, mother of Mrs. Tremaine, recently spent a few days at the post. Mrs. Andrews, wife of Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, 15th Cav., left on Tuesday for Philadelphia, where she will remain for several days. Major Winter, M.C., has been relieved from duty at the post, and has moved to Washington, where he is on duty in the office of the Secretary of War.

geon General. His successor, Capt. J. H. Allen, will arrive at the post in about three weeks.

At a meeting of the Army Relief held at the Cairo on the 31st it was decided to give a drill and tea for the benefit of the society. The drill will take place on Friday, the 18th, in the Riding Hall, the tickets selling for fifty cents apiece. General Bell has kindly offered his quarters for the tea, which will be held after the drill, and to which an admittance fee of twenty-five cents will be charged.

Major Foltz has returned from Baltimore, where he has been on court-martial duty. Captain Andrews, who has been quite sick with grippe and tonsillitis, has returned to duty.

#### FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 30, 1910.

Col. and Mrs. A. B. Dyer entertained at a lovely dinner Jan. 26 when their guests were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick A. Smith, Col. and Mrs. A. Hirst Appel, Mrs. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming and Major Charles E. Marrow. Mrs. Charles M. Bunker was hostess at bridge Jan. 24. Among those playing were Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. S. S. Jordan, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. Lyon. Major Macomb entertained at a theater party to see "The Magistrate." His guests were Judge and Mrs. J. M. Carey, Capt. and Mrs. William Kelly and Mr. Charles Carey.

Col. and Mrs. Appel entertained very delightfully Friday, Jan. 28, in honor of Colonel Appel's promotion. Dr. and Mrs. G. L. Wicker assisted in receiving, and those serving in the dining room were Mrs. R. M. Blatchford, Mrs. Earle W. Tanner, Mrs. Edgar Myer and Miss Eva Smith. Among the guests were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Smith, Col. and Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Taylor, Col. and Mrs. Arthur Williams, Dr. and Mrs. William Banta, Captain Battle, Dr. Clayton, Major Marrow, Capt. and Mrs. Earl C. Carnahan, Capt. V. K. Hart and Mrs. Dugala Waitaker, Mrs. A. W. Barber, Dr. Rafter, Mrs. Charles River, Mr. Edward Clark, Mr. Paul Brewster, Gen. George M. Randall, of Cheyenne.

"The Magistrate," given by the post amateurs, was a great success, presented in many ways in a manner worthy of professionals. Dr. E. P. Ryan was stage manager and took a very prominent part. Mrs. Ryan took the leading part among the women, and among others who could be classed as "stars" were Mrs. Cahill, Miss Buchanan, of Cheyenne, Miss Fernandez, Capt. O. S. Eskridge, Lieutenants Weaver, Winterburn, E. R. Wilson, Winfree, Black and Wilbourn. The 4th Field Artillery orchestra played fine music between the acts. Mrs. Bryant B. Brooks entertained Jan. 25 at a very beautiful reception at the gubernatorial mansion in Cheyenne. The post people attending the function were Mrs. Smith, Miss Eva Smith, Mrs. Appel, Mrs. Arthur Williams, Miss Williams, Mrs. Lewell Green, Mrs. H. R. Lee, Mrs. Longan, Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Myer, Mrs. Eskridge, Mrs. D. D. Tompkins, Mrs. Brunzell, Miss Corn and Mrs. Cutrer.

Dr. G. R. Clayton left Jan. 30 for Fort Sheridan, where he will be stationed. Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Wilson entertained the cast of "The Magistrate" at dinner Jan. 26.

Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton gave a very pretty dinner for Major Macomb, Capt. and Mrs. Carnahan, Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong and Mr. Philip Macomb. Lieut. and Mrs. Cole entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Fair, Lieut. and Mrs. Camp and Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett. Lieut. and Mrs. Brant entertained at supper Sunday evening of last week for Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Captain Craigie, Lieutenants Lykeen and Winfree, Lieut. and Mrs. Tompkins. Major Macomb entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. McCormack, Capt. and Mrs. Kelly and Capt. and Mrs. Pearson. Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong gave a dinner Saturday of last week for Lieut. and Mrs. Fair, Lieut. and Mrs. Camp, Lieut. and Mrs. Fechét, Lieut. and Mrs. Fair gave a very pretty dinner recently for Capt. and Mrs. Kelly, Lieut. and Mrs. Fechét, Major Macomb and Mr. Macomb. Lieut. and Mrs. Camp entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Fechét, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole and Lieut. and Mrs. Fair.

#### TENTH INFANTRY SOCIAL NOTES.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Feb. 1, 1910.

Mr. E. P. Forbes, who has been at French Lick for the past two weeks, passed through the post on Tuesday and spent the day with Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman and his mother, Mrs. M. L. Forbes. Mr. Forbes was en route to his home in New York. Lieut. C. E. Swartz returned Sunday from a month's leave. Capt. and Mrs. Coleman entertained at dinner on Tuesday night for Mrs. H. A. Greene, Chaplain and Miss Ferry and Lieut. and Mrs. George Jones, Med. Corps. Cards were played and Mrs. Coleman sang several selections. Lieut. Luman E. Morgan, U.S.N., is the guest of Col. and Mrs. G. R. Cecil. Major R. C. Van Vliet, accompanied by his son, Mr. Stewart Van Vliet, went to Springfield, O., on Tuesday to spend a few days with friends. Miss Florence Malott and Miss Anne White, who have been spending the week-end with Mrs. H. A. Greene, returned to Indianapolis on Monday. Mrs. Greene entertained at dinner on Thursday night for Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Eames and Capt. E. L. D. Breckinridge. Afterward bridge whist was played.

The new target range, which is being constructed on the north end of the reservation, will be one of the finest in the Service when it is completed. The pit is of reinforced concrete and all the latest improvements as to moving target tracks are being installed. The work is being done under the personal supervision of Lieut. M. M. Garrett, who is using prison labor for most of the work. It is expected that the range will be ready by May 1 and it will be a great addition to the post.

A beautiful reception was given on Friday afternoon at the Propylene in Indianapolis by Mrs. Volney T. Malott and Miss Malott. Mrs. H. A. Greene received with the hostess and the following ladies from the post assisted: Mrs. R. C. Van Vliet, Mrs. F. W. Coleman, Mrs. G. M. Crallé, Mrs. J. B. Schoefel and Miss Bessie Craney. A number of the post people attended, among them the Misses Louise and Le Roy Buck, Miss Sarita Van Vliet, Mrs. John Little, Mrs. M. L. Forbes and Miss Frances Rockwell. Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Griffith, of Indianapolis, entertained with dinner on Sunday in honor of Mrs. M. L. Forbes. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Miss Tyler Coleman, Mrs. T. E. Griffith, Mr. Charles Stone and Mr. Blake Stone. After dinner the party attended the Saint-Gaudens exhibit at the Herron Art Institute.

Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Schoefel gave a very beautiful birthday party on Saturday afternoon for their youngest daughter, Ruth, who was four years old. All the children of the post were invited and a dainty dinner was served, the table being decorated with green candles and ferns and a large birthday cake with four green candles, adorned the center of the table. After the dinner all kinds of games were played to amuse the children. Lieut. R. L. Eichelberger, who has been confined to his quarters for the past week with a very severe case of tonsillitis, is convalescing and expects to return for duty in another week. Friday night Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Humber entertained with cards for Capt. J. T. Dean and J. V. Heidt. Later delicious refreshments were served. A fine eight-pound baby boy was born to the wife of Lieut. Francis B. Eastman on Sunday. Mrs. Eastman is the daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry B. Moon, who are now visiting at the Eastman home. Mrs. Eastman and the baby are doing finely and the boy will be named Francis B. Eastman, Jr. Mrs. H. A. Greene entertained with a dinner on Monday night for Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman and Lieut. John B. Shuman. Afterward bridge whist was played. Lieut. and Mrs. James G. Hannab had as their house guests from Thursday until Monday Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Robertson and Miss Robertson, of Glenn Falls, N.Y., who are en route to Galveston, Tex., where Mr. Robertson is interested in the Argos fruit district. Lieut. and Mrs. Hannab entertained their guests on Thursday with a dinner at the Claypool and afterward at the theater, and on Friday with a dinner at the post. On Tuesday night Post Comsy. Sgt. and Mrs. Frank A. Kidwell entertained with a delightful party at their quarters, the occasion being the twelfth anniversary of their wedding. About thirty guests were present. Progress-

sive pinochle was played and each guest was presented with a souvenir of the occasion. Delicious refreshments were served later. Among the guests from Indianapolis who were present were Mr. Austin Zinkam and Mr. and Mrs. Owen Truelove.

The Band and Company B remain tied for first honors as a result of the games bowled last week in the 10th Infantry Bowling League. The B's won three straights from the F's and the A's dropped a like number to the K's. The Band blanked the G's and the E's won straights from the I's. The C's made a clean sweep of their series with the L's and the D's won the odd game from the M's. The H's dropped a brace of games to the K's and the M's took the F's into camp for the series. The B's rolled high team score of the season for the league, with a count of 903 in their second attempt. Conley, of the I's, was high among the individuals, with a score of 201 in his second try. The standing of the teams remains unchanged, but games during the week have brought the percentages closer together and will make the final results closer.

The bridge whist tournament organized by Capt. H. E. Eames has finished its first week and a great deal of enthusiasm was displayed, games being played at different members' houses every night. The members in the order in which they stand for the week with the percentages of the four highest pairs are: Miss Le Roy Buck and Lieut. Swartz, .760; Mrs. R. G. Caldwell and Mrs. W. L. Lee, .720; Lieut. and Mrs. C. F. Conry, .729; Mrs. W. L. Buck and Mrs. William Taylor, .671; Captains Crallé and Gowen, the Misses Morian and Van Vliet, Mrs. Owen and Mrs. Forbes, Lieutenants Heidt and Caldwell, Major and Mrs. Van Vliet, Capt. and Mrs. Schoefel, Mrs. Little and Miss Rockwell, Capt. and Mrs. Eames, Lieut. and Mrs. De Lancey, Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks, Lieut. and Mrs. Hannah, Miss Cecil and Lieut. Fitzmaurice, Miss Buck and Lieutenant Eichelberger, Miss Cecil and Lieutenant A. C. Cron. Many changes in standings are expected and only the four high couples will be reported.

On Wednesday night the enlisted men gave a very delightful masquerade ball under the auspices of the 10th Infantry band. A large number of guests from the city attended and some of the costumes were unique. Masks were taken off at eleven p.m. and many surprises were in store for the dancers.

Col. H. A. Greene is to return to the post and resume his duty here. The Colonel has been absent from the regiment since last March at Rock Island Arsenal as president of the Infantry Equipment Board.

This post has been again designated for maneuvers for the coming summer, and it is feared by many that it will have a tendency to drive away the large number of Hungarian pheasants with which the reservation has been stocked. Every effort will be made to protect the birds.

Chaplain John A. Ferry, who has been absent on sick report and only recently returned, has begun active work in organizing his series of free vaudeville performances for the entertainment of the enlisted men. Quite a little local talent is available and the Chaplain also calls on Indianapolis to help him out. These entertainments were particularly enjoyable last year, and all welcome the return of the Chaplain.

Lieut. J. E. Morris, who has just received his promotion to captaincy, will take a two months' leave before starting to join his new regiment, the 6th Infantry, in the Philippines.

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 1, 1910.

Dental Surgeon Laflamme, from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., has been spending a few days in the post before leaving for a tour in the Philippines. Mrs. Gideon Van Poole is visiting Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Davis at Fort Porter, N.Y., and has been quite extensively entertained by dinners and bridge parties. Captain Van Poole celebrated his recent promotion to a majority Saturday evening by a stag party at his quarters, including Captains Macnab and Bramble, Lieutenants Manchester, Yount, Miller, Murphy and Emery.

Mrs. E. C. Carter entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club on Thursday last. Colonel Carter is slowly improving in health, and when he leaves the hospital in Chicago will go South with his family for the rest of the winter. Mr. Robert McDonald is at home with his parents awaiting the result of his recent examination for entrance to West Point. Miss Ethel McLean spent a day or two last week with Miss Page.

Miss Isabelle Clark entertained Saturday at her home in Highland Park with several tables of bridge. Among those invited from the post were Mrs. Saville, Mrs. A. W. Brown, Mrs. Stevenson and Miss Case. Mr. John Hay Smith, of New York, was the guest this weekend of Capt. and Mrs. McDonald.

Owing to the sudden death of Chaplain Snyder, last Thursday, the weekly hop was omitted. Mrs. T. B. Seigle entertained at dinner Monday evening for her guest, Mrs. J. Fairchild Carpenter.

The friends of Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne are sympathizing with them over the illness of their small daughter, who has pneumonia. Major and Mrs. Chatfield are contemplating a trip to the South about the 15th, and will take in the Mardi Gras at New Orleans. Mrs. Crain has been confined to the house several days by a severe attack of quinsy.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 29, 1910.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer visited the post the first of the week to inspect the 19th Infantry before they leave for the Philippines. He was met at the station by Col. Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf., and an escort. Lieut. Julian A. Dodge left last week with Capt. A. M. Wetherell, 19th Inf., for Seattle, where he will be best man at the latter's wedding.

Mrs. John P. Wade, wife of Captain Wade, 2d Cav., was the guest in El Paso for a few days of Mrs. William Glasgow.

Colonel Huston was given a farewell smoker last week at the post hall by Camp Edward Baker of the Army of the Philippines, of which Colonel Huston is a charter member. During the evening he was presented with a solid gold emblem of the order. Friday afternoon the regimental band gave a farewell concert on the parade ground, which was enjoyed by a number of visitors from El Paso.

Lieut. Reuben Taylor with detachment of twenty-four men will remain at this post in command until the arrival of the 23d Infantry, about the first of April.

Col. Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf., who is awaiting his retirement here, is being spoken of as the next mayor of El Paso; he has many friends in the city who would like to have him elected. Lieut. E. C. Desobry, 19th Inf., is sick in the post hospital and will be unable to accompany the command to the Philippines. Lieuts. J. J. Miller and Charles Tillotson, 19th Inf., were the judges at the competitive drill of the cadets at the El Paso Military Institute this week.

#### FORT MOTT NOTES.

Salem, N.J., Jan. 30, 1910.

Mrs. Hunter gave a most delightful tea last Sunday afternoon at five p.m. All of the officers attended, accompanied by their wives. Major Hunter has been in Baltimore during the week.

Corregidor Camp, No. 22, Spanish War Veterans, will hold an entertainment, reception and dance on the evening of Feb. 22. The camp is in a very prosperous condition and meetings are held the last Friday of each month. The Post Surgeon is the commander of the camp.

The ladies of the garrison were entertained at the Post Hospital by Dr. MacDonald in honor of Mrs. Martin and Miss Woodward, of Newark, N.J. Refreshments were served. Capt. and Mrs. Martindale gave a delightful tea and musical on the afternoon of Jan. 30, which all enjoyed very much.

Some of the officers of the post have taken on boxing in order to get in the exercise prescribed by general orders.

Colonel Hunter and Captain Ryan, of Fort Du Pont, visited the post during the past week. Moving pictures with the Lubin film have been drawing large crowds at the amusement hall and given by Chaplain Smith.

Major and Mrs. Hunter gave a very delightful evening at bridge Jan. 31. The very pretty favors were won by Mrs. Martindale and Lieut. Eugene Reybold. Refreshments were served after the playing.

#### BORN.

ALLEN.—Born at New York, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1910, a son to the wife of Charles Kissam Allen, son of Gen. Charles J. Allen, U.S.A.

EASTMAN.—Born at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Jan. 30, 1910, to the wife of 1st Lieut. F. B. Eastman, 10th U.S. Inf., a son, Francis Buck Eastman, Jr., grandson of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. B. Moon, U.S.A.

GABBETT.—Born at Mt. Washington, Md., Jan. 27, 1910, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Cecil M. Gabbett, U.S.R.C.S.

HAWKINS.—Born to Capt. and Mrs. Wilford J. Hawkins, U.S.A.

MORSE.—Born Jan. 27, 1910, at Marlborough, Mass., to Paymr. John W. Morse, U.S.N., and Mrs. Morse, a daughter, Frances.

MOTT.—Born at Hickory, N.C., Jan. 23, 1910, to Capt. Thomas A. Mott, U.S.M.C., retired, and Mrs. Mott, a son, Thomas A., jr.

PORK.—Born Jan. 29, 1910, to Katherine Frances Pork, wife of Ord. Sgt. J. E. Pork, U.S.A., at her home, 71 Murie avenue, South Portland, Me., a daughter.

QUINN.—Born at Newport, R.I., Jan. 26, 1910, a 14-pound son, to Mr. and Mrs. Quinn, nee Housten, daughter of 1st Sgt. Albert E. Housten, C.A.C., U.S.A., retired.

TRUESELDELL.—Born at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Jan. 11, 1910, a daughter, Olive Cecile, to the wife of Lieut. Karl Truesdell, 5th Inf.

#### MARRIED.

CARPENTER—VAN WAGANAN.—At Denver, Colo., Jan. 22, 1910, Mr. Dudley Saltonstall Carpenter, son of the late Brig. Gen. Gilbert S. Carpenter, U.S.A., to Miss Margaret Van Waganan.

EVANS—INGERSOLL.—At Boston, Mass., Feb. 2, 1910, Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans, U.S.N., and Miss Frances Inggersoll.

MCNEILL—LEE.—At Washington, D.C., Feb. 1, 1910, Miss Caroline Tillingshast Lee to Lieut. Chauncey T. Claire McNeill, 15th U.S. Cav.

PEARSON—MORRIS.—At New York city, Feb. 2, 1910, Lieut. Comdr. Henry A. Pearson, U.S.N., and Miss Della Fay Morris.

WHEELER—GRIFFITH.—At Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 19, 1910, Lieut. Walter R. Wheeler, 19th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mildred Lenore Griffith.

WHITE—HYDE.—At Jamaica Plains, Mass., Jan. 15, 1910, Mr. Edward Fitch Wight, son of the late Paymr. Danforth P. Wight, U.S.N., and Miss Gertrude S. Hyde.

#### DIED.

BECK.—Died at Williamsport, Pa., Jan. 4, 1910, Capt. Henry L. Beck, formerly of the 22d U.S. Inf., who was honorably mustered out Jan. 1, 1871.

DUNN.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 27, 1910, Mrs. Elizabeth Lanier Dunn, widow of the late Brig. Gen. William McKee Dunn, U.S.A., and mother of Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn, Judge Advocate, U.S.A.

LINDSAY.—Jane Lindsay, widow of the late Col. A. J. Lindsay, and mother of former 2d Lieut. Andrew J. Lindsay, 21st U.S. Inf., died at her home in St. Louis, on Jan. 31, 1910, in the seventieth year of her age.

MCKEE.—Died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 3, 1910, McKee Dunn McKe, formerly a lieutenant in the Volunteer Signal Corps in 1898, and grandson of the late Gens. William McKee Dunn and A. E. Bates, U.S.A.

MCVAY.—Died in San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 27, 1910, Miss Jessie C. McVay, daughter of the late Capt. Harlan E. McVay, ast. surg., U.S.A.

SNYDER.—Died at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 27, 1910, Chaplain Clinton H. Snyder, 5th U.S. Art.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

In the opinion of Col. Henry H. Brinkerhoff, commanding the 4th Regiment of New Jersey, it is unfortunate that the terrain of the country adjoining Sea Girt camp is unsuitable for maneuvers, and as this section comes more and more built up, it becomes harder to give the troops any practice in battle exercises. He suggests that a tract of land be procured in some other part of the state for use as a maneuver ground, where practical instruction of the kind required by the U.S. Army can be given to the regiment. He also says, in an official report: "I would suggest that the tour of camp duty be increased to ten days, three of which should be devoted solely to rifle practice. When the time given to rifle practice is taken from the camp week there is very little left for the other branches of military instruction, for which the camp was originally ordered." Colonel Brinkerhoff also believes in distributing rations at the state camp, the same as is done in the Army, so that the regiment may be better able to take care of itself in the field.

The fortieth annual dinner of the Veteran Association of the 47th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., was held Jan. 29 in Brooklyn, N.Y. There was a large attendance, members coming from distant cities to be present. The committee in charge comprised Major Joseph Hart, Major E. H. Snyder, Major J. B. Christoffel, Capt. G. W. Head, Capt. A. C. Hall, Capt. Warren E. Trott and Capt. Cortlandt St. John.

The dates selected for the ten days' tour of duty of the 8th, 9th and 13th Regiments of Coast Artillery of the N.G.N.Y., at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for the annual coast defense exercises, are as follows: 13th Regiment from June 9 to 19; 9th Regiment from June 19 to 29, and 8th Regiment from June 29 to July 10.

Colonel Bates, of the 7th, has nominated for promotion 2d Lieut. Christian Gerhardt, Co. F, to be first lieutenant of that company. He joined Co. G, 22d N.Y., in 1889, and Co. E, 7th Regiment, in 1897. He was appointed battalion sergeant major in 1899, and later first sergeant of Co. F. He became second lieutenant of the company on May 5, 1908. Major General Roe will review the regiment on Feb. 15.

A tremendous amount of detail has had to be worked out in connection with the establishment of a rifle range at Blauvelt, N.Y., for the use of the New York National Guard, of Greater New York, but Col. N. B. Thurston, chief ordnance officer, who has charge of the matter, has had all the intricate details fully provided for in complete plans made quite some time since. Whatever delays there may possibly be will be due to the contracts, and the red tape in connection with bids for work. Contractors are at present at work, on the 200 and 300 yard ranges, and bids for work on the 800 and 1,000 yard ranges are to be opened Feb. 8. A considerable amount of leveling and filling in has to be done, but when the work is all completed the troops will have a splendid range, with all up-to-date features, including a range office, from the tower of which all the "butts" and firing points can be quickly communicated with, and by the system arranged for much time and possible confusion will be saved. Nothing essential has been overlooked, and in many details the new range will be superior to that of Creedmoor, and is certainly a much healthier location.

Schools of instruction have been ordered in the N.G.N.Y. for the 8th, 9th and 13th Coast Artillery Districts. This system of technical instruction for the Coast Artillery Reserve is to establish uniformity and to qualify the officers of the Coast Artillery service as instructors of their men. All instruction will be under the general direction and supervision of an Army officer detailed as instructor by the Department of the East and such enlisted men as may accompany him. The attendance at the instruction is compulsory.

and at the end of each season an examination will be held. The course will continue for three seasons, at the end of which time each officer having passed the necessary examinations will be excused from further attendance if he so desires.

Lieut. Col. Blackstone, 14th Regt., Penn. N.G., has been elected colonel, vice Corbett, retired. In addition to the advancement of Lieut. Colonel Blackstone, Major McKee, commanding the 1st Battalion, was elected lieutenant colonel, both officers receiving unanimous votes. Colonel Blackstone re-appointed all of the former staff officers, excepting the adjutant.

First Lieut. Gilson D. Light, Battery B, Field Art., Ohio N.G., is assigned to the personal staff of the Governor, vice 1st Lieut. Otto Miller, Troop A, Ohio Cavalry, retired.

The A.Q.M.G., Ohio N.G., will issue to each organization first aid packages in their original cases, a number equal to the authorized maximum strength of officers and enlisted men. Each officer and non-commissioned officer while on duty will constantly have in his possession one first aid package, the balance of the first aid packages will be kept in the original cases, as near as possible, in a dry, clean place and will not be issued to the remainder of the enlisted strength except when the organization is called into active service. It is deemed that for ordinary purposes of drill in armory, in camp or in field when not in active service, the first aid packages carried by officers and non-commissioned officers will be sufficient to meet any emergency that may arise requiring the use of first aid packages.

Capt. Ralph R. Stogsdall, U.S.A., retired, has been detailed by the Secretary of War for duty with the militia of Indiana. A system of instruction in military subjects by correspondence is announced. Subjects to be studied will be made known from time to time. In answering questions submitted to officers reference may be made to text-books. The attention of field officers is especially drawn to the importance of being proficient in military map reading and the proper method of preparing orders. Captain Stogsdall will have charge under the supervision of the adjutant general, of the scheme of instruction by correspondence.

The following officers, upon their own request, are placed upon the retired list, Maryland National Guard, from Jan. 15, 1910: Major Carl V. Starkloff, chief paymaster, Pay Department; Lieut. Comdr. William E. Putts, naval brigade. The following officer is assigned for duty on the staff of the brigade commander, 1st Brigade, Maryland National Guard: Major Richard H. Worthington, chief paymaster.

The following are announced as figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of December, 1909, based on drill reports of the month: Hospital Corps, 91.05; Signal Corps, 94.66; Cavalry, 97.06; Field Artillery, Battery A, 83.62; Coast Artillery Corps, 83.85; 1st Infantry, 92.12; 2d Infantry, 95.71; Separate Company, 92.90; Naval Militia, 83.10.

Colonel Hotchkin, of the 22d N.Y., will hold a review at the armory on Monday night, Feb. 21. Company H has won the team of twelve match for the rifle club trophy with a score of 673 points, the team from Company D being second with 598 points. The class match, an individual contest, was won by Private Odell, of Co. H, on a score of sixty-five out of seventy points. Battalion drills commenced on Jan. 31, with the 1st Battalion, Major Murphy on the floor.

Capt. D. B. Blanton, of Co. G, 23d N.Y., was elected a major, on Jan. 31, by a vote of 19 to 14. The defeated candidate was Capt. Edwin Codet, of Co. K. Major-elect Blanton, who is a native of Virginia, has long been one of the most successful company commanders in the 23d, and his company is one of the largest in the regiment. He has been a member of the regiment since 1890, when he joined as a private.

Capt. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the 2d Battery, N.G. N.Y., has invited Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy to review his command in the near future.

#### 12TH NEW YORK.—COL. G. R. DYER.

The 12th N.Y., under the temporary command of Col. T. W. Huston, Colonel Dyer being in Europe, in its annual inspection and muster for the War Department and the state, on Jan. 27, made an excellent showing, although the figures of the muster were slightly behind those of last year. In the inspection, however, the command, in general appearance, care of property, etc., showed improvement over last year.

The muster showed 740 officers and men present, and twelve absent, a total membership of 752. Last year the muster was 768 present and five absent out of a total membership of 791. The net loss in membership is thus twenty-six. Companies A, B, E, F, G, H and L each paraded 100 per cent. The figures follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff	11	1	12
Non-Com. Staff	8	0	8
Band	17	5	22
Company A	79	0	79
B	60	0	60
C	49	2	51
D	57	1	58
E	68	0	68
F	57	0	57
G	64	0	64
H	54	0	54
I	59	1	60
K	50	1	51
L	81	0	81
Attached	26	1	27
Total	740	12	752

#### 13TH NEW YORK.—COL. C. O. DAVIS.

In the drill, review and evening parade before Gen. D. E. Austen, Chief of Coast Artillery, Feb. 1, the 13th N.Y. made a most excellent display. For the drill and review the regiment was under command of Col. Charles O. Davis, and was equalized by Adjutant Finke into twelve companies of twenty-four files each, the battalion commanders being Majors Rodgers, Grant and Kemp. The parade was under the command of Major Grant, the companies being unequalized, which served to show the big ones to fine effect. The 1st Company, Capt. Frank Dean, was the banner company, its line stretching almost across the big drill room floor.

The drill was a snappy one and finely executed, but several of the movements were repeated, which, in view of the lengthy program of the night, might well have been omitted. The regiment would also do well to adopt the noiseless order as practiced in the 71st, 8th, 9th and some other regiments.

During the parade it was noticed that the officers brought their sabers to the carry at the command "officers" instead of at the second command "center" as the D.R. parades prescribes.

Just previous to the review, the Smith trophy, awarded to the company securing the greatest number of sharpshooters each year, was presented to the 8th Company, Lieut. T. W. Buddleman commanding, and the Pendry trophy, awarded to the company having the largest attendance and securing the greatest number of marksmen each year, was presented to the 6th Company, Capt. F. C. E. Von Sternberg.

General Austen was accompanied by a staff of six officers, which included Lieut. Colonel Conley, of the 69th Regiment. The target practice, which concluded the military show, was very slow, and much behind the usual exhibition. Colonel Davis and his officers enjoyedly entertained the reviewing party and special guests, at a collation, and among them were Major W. L. Kenly, 5th U.S. Field Art.; Capt. Benjamin M. Koehler, U.S. Coast Art., and Lieut. C. C. Culver, U.S. Cav., at present on duty with the Signal Corps.

General Austen, in the course of his remarks, paid the regiment a high compliment for its showing, and its present state of efficiency, complimented the veteran drum major, McIntrye, for his reappearance at the head of the field music, and stated that the three Artillery regiments under his command were better organized for drill than any in the state. Lieut.

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NEW YORK

Colonel Conley, of the 69th Regiment, praised the work he had witnessed of the 13th, and ex-Capt. Champe S. Andrews also made interesting remarks.

Several very slovenly looking men from the 47th Regiment, in uniform, were conspicuous on the drill floor. They had dirty shoes and a generally unsoldierly appearance, not calculated to do credit to their command. Captains of the 47th would do well to keep slovenly men from appearing at outside events in uniform.

#### 69TH N.Y.—LIEUT. COL. LOUIS D. CONLEY.

During the Civil War two regiments of Volunteers were formed from the 69th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.; they were the 69th N.Y. Volunteers and the 182d N.Y. Volunteers. Although the present 69th is the successor of the two Volunteer regiments named above, the command has never been given proper credit for its service. The official records, however, through the efforts of the present C.O., Lieut. Col. Louis D. Conley, have been corrected as they should be, so as to give the regiment credit for the battles it took part in during the Civil War and other duty.

Adjutant General Henry has just officially announced that to indicate service in which the organization has borne a meritorious part, and in accordance with the provisions of Regulations 935, the commanding officer, 69th Infantry, is authorized to have placed on the lances of the colors of that command silver service rings, giving the names of forty-seven battles or engagements during the Civil War, with dates, a rendering for the Spanish-American War, and four rings for state service during riots. The rings on the national color denote the following:

#### Civil War, 1861-1865.

Blackburn's Ford, Va., and Bull Run, Va., in 1861. Rappahannock Station, Va., Yorktown, Va., Fair Oaks, Va., Gaines's Mill, Va., Savage Station, Va., Peach Orchard, Va., White Oaks Swamp, Va., Glendale, Va., Malvern Hill, Va., Antietam, Md., Charlestown, W. Va., Snicker's Gap, Va., Hartwood Church, Va., and Fredericksburg, Va., all in 1862.

Deserted House, or Kelly's Store, near Suffolk, Va.; Suffolk, Va., Chancellorsville, Va., Carrsville, Va., Gettysburg, Va., Auburn Mills, Va., Bristoe Station, Va., and Mine Run, Va., in 1863.

Wilderness, Va., Po River, Va., Spottsylvania (angle), Landrum House, Va., North Anna River, Va., Totopotomoy Creek, Va., Cold Harbor, Va., Petersburg (assault), Va., Weldon Railroad, Va., Deep Bottom, Va., Strawberry Plains, Va., Reams Station, Va., Boydton Plank Road, Va., and Hatcher's Run, Va., in 1864.

Hatcher's Run, or Dabney's Hills, Va.; Skinner's Farm, Va., Crow's House, near Petersburg, Va.; Hatcher's Run, Va., Siege of Petersburg, Va., Sutherland Station, Boydton Plank Road, Va.; Sailors Creek, Va., Farmville, Va., and Appomattox Court House, Va., in 1865.

Spanish-American War, 1898.

On the state color: Quarantine riots, 1858; Draft riots, 1863; Fire Island, 1892; Brooklyn, 1895.

The annual muster and inspection of the regiment takes place on Feb. 10.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.*

W. S.—Your question regarding chief musician's discharge and re-enlistment is not clear. Try again.

C. C. S. asks: I served during the Spanish-American War on the ships Pensacola and Philadelphia, and on the latter ship during the Samoan insurrection. Am I entitled to a Spanish-American War badge or any other badge for said service? Answer: Neither ship had service entitling to badge, not being in war territory at the time for which badges are given.

J. B. M. asks: You say, issue Jan. 22, that time lost by absence without leave, if enlisted before May 1, 1908, did not have to be made up. In this case would it count as a full enlistment? Answer: Yes.

WEST POINT asks: When will the next examination for sergeant, Hospital Corps, take place? Answer: This is wholly in the discretion of the department surgeon. At an independent post like West Point the examinations will be held whenever the post surgeon recommends it.

L. B.—There were no retirements of ordnance sergeants in December, 1909. One death occurred in hospital.

GEORGE asks: I enlisted May 21, 1898 (had previous service, but it was not continuous); discharged under G.O. 40, Aug. 16, 1899, enlisted next day, and service up to the present is continuous. Left Frisco for Manila July 15, 1898, returned to Frisco Dec. 18, 1901. I have received the service badge for Philippine service, but am told I'm not entitled to the one for the Spanish-American campaign; is this correct? Answer: You seem to be entitled to the Spanish-American campaign badge, "for service on the high seas en route to or ashore in the Philippines between June 30, 1898, and Aug. 16, 1898." See G.O. 129, W.D., 1908.

TITUS asks: What is the rule by which chaplains are appointed to the Army in regard to the different churches? Does the retirement or resignation of a chaplain who is a representative of a certain church at once make a vacancy to be filled from the ranks of that church? Can a chaplain resign on a certain date, and provided he has a leave of two months due him, have his resignation take effect two months later? Answer: In the apportionment of chaplains among various denominations, appointments are made as you state. As to the leave on resignation the matter would depend wholly on circumstances at the time.

FIELD ARTILLERY.—The record held by 2d Regiment, Field Art., for "packing, going fifty yards, unpacking and firing one round" is thirty-five seconds, made at Camp Columbia, Cuba, during the field week ending July 4, 1908.

J. J. B.—The captain of the Infantry team for the National Match is Capt. G. C. Shaw, 27th Inf., and of the Cavalry team is 1st Lieut. William H. Clopton, 13th Cav.

J. T. O'K.—As to whether you, an ex-soldier, are required to pay a poll tax or road tax, is governed by your local laws. Ask your county clerk or county attorney.

J. J. R. asks: Will there be an Infantry regiment leaving the U.S. for the Philippines after July 10, 1910? Answer: Not in 1910.

C. O. 13TH INF., asks: (1) Can a discharged soldier dispose of his clothing in any way he sees fit? (2) Can a soldier in the Service of the United States purchase a discharged soldier's clothing for speculation, and sell the same to another soldier without violating any Articles of War? (3) Is clothing bought from a discharged soldier considered

to be government property? (4) I am on my second enlistment. I enlisted on Feb. 4, 1909, and drew the bonus pay. Can I purchase my discharge at the end of one year? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) Yes. (3) No. (4) No. See G.O. 13, 1909.

J. H. L. asks: Is there an order in force, or during the past two years, whereby a soldier who has been tried by either summary, garrison or G.C.M., and has forfeited a sum of money in fines above a certain limit (say one hundred dollars within one year), within the calendar year has any redress through military channels of having a part of the said fines remitted as being excessive? Answer: No.

E. S.—Messrs. Bailey, Banks, and Biddle, Philadelphia, have the ribbons for sale for the campaign badges. Address them.

READER asks: (1) If an alleged deserter, either apprehended or surrenders, is tried by G.C.M. under the 47th Article of War, but was found guilty of the 32d Article of War, is he reimbursed for the clothing that was turned in to the quartermaster by his company commander according to Par. 116, A.R., 1908? (2) If an alleged deserter, either apprehended or surrenders, is tried by G.C.M. under the 47th Article of War and found guilty of the same, but was restored to duty, is he entitled to the deposits he made before he deserted? (Par. 1381, A.R., 1908.) Answer: (1) The soldier, under circumstances stated, would be entitled to have clothing returned, but reimbursement is another and a new question which you should submit through the channel of Civil War and other duty.

P. C. asks: (1) When will the next examination for sergeant major, junior grade, be held? (2) How many are on the eligible list? Answer: (1) There is no stated time for these examinations. Individuals take the examination when their applications are approved. (2) Ten.

A. L.—The A.C.P. badge is issued not only to the Army of Cuban Pacification, but to those "officers and enlisted men who are in the U.S.M.C. on the date of this order [G.O. 35, N.D., Aug. 13, 1909], or at any time thereafter, and who, as officers or enlisted men of the Marine Corps served in Cuba with the A.C.P. between Oct. 6, 1906, and April 1, 1909."

LOGAN asks: Enlisted Nov. 14, 1898; discharged Nov. 18, 1901; re-enlisted Jan. 24, 1902; discharged Nov. 21, 1902, convenience of the Government; re-enlisted Jan. 12, 1903; discharged Sept. 15, 1904, convenience of the Government; re-enlisted Sept. 16, 1904; discharged Sept. 15, 1907; re-enlisted Sept. 16, 1907, and still serving on this enlistment. When does my fifth enlistment period commence? Answer: At the time of the passage of the new pay law you were in your tenth year of service. You remain in fourth period until close of enlistment of Sept. 16, 1907. Cir. 53 does not apply.

CONSTANT READER asks: Enlisted Aug. 14, 1898; discharged Aug. 13, 1898; re-enlisted Sept. 26, 1898; discharged Jan. 29, 1899; re-enlisted April 23, 1902; discharged April 22, 1905; re-enlisted April 23, 1905; discharged April 22, 1908. What is my present enlistment period? Answer: It depends on when your present enlistment commenced. If you re-enlisted within three months from date of discharge, April 22, 1908, you are in the fifth enlistment period. If after three months, then you are in the second enlistment period.

D. 29, PORTER, asks: Enlisted Nov. 4, 1907; discharged for convenience of Government March 4, 1908, and re-enlisted. What is my status? Answer: You will continue in your first enlistment period to end of present enlistment. If discharged a private, will be entitled to bonus upon re-enlistment.

J. H. B. asks: I enlisted July 22, 1902, and was discharged for convenience of Government March 15, 1905; re-enlisted March 16, 1905; discharged March 15, 1908; re-enlisted March 18, 1908. What is my status as to enlistment period and pay? Answer: You were in service May 11, 1908, in the sixth year of continuous service. You are now in the second enlistment period. Rank and branch of Service are not given, so it is not possible to determine pay.

T. A. R. asks: Served in the U.S.M.C. four years, discharged Dec. 9, 1908. Enlisted in the C.A.C. Jan. 27, 1909. As I am I entitled to the three months' bonus? Answer: If you were discharged as private from Marine Corps you are entitled to bonus at the rate you were entitled to receive at date of such discharge.

B. F. T.—Your service in 6th U.S. Inf., Sept. 29, 1898, to Jan. 22, 1899, and in 42d U.S. Vols., Aug. 31, 1899, to May 1, 1901, does not constitute an enlistment period. Consequently, on your re-enlistment into the Service Sept. 23, 1909, you were rightly placed in first period. The period served in Volunteers, from which you were discharged under G.O. 40, 1898, is not considered an enlistment period under Cir. 86, W.D., 1908.

F. L. T.—I enlisted March 22, 1904; discharged March 21, 1910. If discharged a private am I entitled to bonus pay on re-enlistment within three months? Answer: Yes; as you are now carried in first enlistment.

C. M. asks: When a Civil Service examination is taken by permission from the War Department, can I get my discharge by favor instead of purchase? Answer: No.

UHRL—Your question as to bill of the 59th Congress is not clear. Was it a private bill?

P. N. C. S. O. asks: Does the post non-commissioned staff officer prior to discharge have to make written application to any party, or does he take the same course as other non-commissioned officers of the line, and, when enlisted, his warrant is endorsed by the surgeon as provided in A.R. 101? Answer: If at an ungarrisoned post he should make application to The Adjutant General of the Army, through department headquarters. Otherwise his C.O. will take care of the matter. We do not understand that there is any need of an endorsement on his warrant by the medical officer.

SOLDIER, U.S.A., asks: Have served three years in Infantry; three years in Artillery; fourteen months in Marine Corps, and re-enlisting Oct. 15, 1908, assigned to 7th Cavalry. At the end of six months could I purchase my discharge? I am unfit for the mounted branch of service, but would like to take on again in the Infantry, special assignment, if this is practicable. Answer: You can purchase your discharge in the usual manner, good reasons for the same being shown, the price after six years' service being \$65 plus travel allowances. Service only in the Army will be counted.

O. B.—The service of the 27th Infantry in Cuba is regarded as tropical service, and the regiment is not due for a foreign tour until 1912.

S. W. asks: (1) Where is the 9th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., going to camp this year? (2) Am I entitled to a month's furlough if twenty months in the Service, and have an excellent record? (3) What regiments of Infantry are going to the Philippines this year, and where are the ones that will return to be stationed? Answer: (1) June 19 to 29 at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. (2) Furlough is a matter of privilege.

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(3) This information is given in full in our table of Army Statistics in this issue, subhead "Infantry."

W. E. asks: What regiments will relieve the 3d and 21st Regiments of Infantry in the Philippines in 1911? Answer: This has not been decided, and any statement about it is purely speculative, but if the 13th, 15th and 24th Regiments relieve the 7th, 20th and 12th next year, it is likely the 2d and 8th will relieve the 3d and 21st.

SUBSCIBER EKSK: A soldier having been retired and having been asked where he wants transportation to, gives the required answer; does the soldier have to avail himself of the transportation at once, or is such transportation at the soldier's discretion good for one year from time of his retirement? Answer: The retired soldier is allowed a reasonable time to avail himself of all his allowances, and the time is construed to be one year. In exceptional circumstances permission for such allowances may be granted, with the approval of the War Department, after one year.

J. R. asks: In 1898 President McKinley issued a pardon to all deserters from the naval service. In 1884 Q deserted the naval service and entered the Service again seven months afterward under an assumed name, and continued in the Service until now. Does that pardon include Q, and can the time previous to his desertion be credited to him if he changes his name to his right one? Answer: Your question has been submitted to the Navy Department and the advice is given that you submit an application in due form and the matter will then be taken up in due course and acted on. You incur no risk in doing so.

H. A. B. asks: (1) Can a soldier after serving two enlistments in the Army re-enlist at San Francisco for the Coast Artillery at Fort Sweeny, Ga., or would he have to obtain permission from the A.G.I.? (2) If so could he take a three months' furlough and report at Fort Sweeny upon expiration of furlough? Answer: (1) It is in the discretion of the recruiting officer. (2) Doubtful.

ARTILLERYMAN.—It is too late to apply for the pending examination for commission in the Coast Artillery Corps. You can, however, apply for the July examination, and without buying your discharge, provided you are within convenient distance from your legal residence. The examination is for civilians, but you can take it and be discharged if successful.

### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 31, 1910.

Joyce Brothers & Bagwell, of Kansas City, Mo., have been awarded the contract to grade down Arsenal Hill, southeast of the college building. The contract provides for the grading of 84,000 cubic yards of dirt for \$18,401. Work will start at once. Co. K, Battalion of Engineers, is now at work erecting the wireless telegraph tower on the hill, west of Merritt Lake.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Freeman have arrived and will be the guests of friends for several days. Miss Ortha Johnson has returned from a visit with Capt. and Mrs. W. K. Jones at Fort Omaha, Neb. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson, Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Caldwell and Mr. and Mrs. Davis were the dinner guests Saturday evening of Mr. and Mrs. Lyle, of the city. Mrs. E. D. Peck sang the offertory at the Presbyterian Church in the city Sunday morning. Mrs. D. E. Aultman was one of the guests at a luncheon given in the tea room at Emery Birds, in Kansas City, Friday, by Mrs. E. D. Hornbrook.

Lieut. and Mrs. B. J. Mitchell entertained with a beautifully appointed dinner Friday, previous to the hop. A very elegant function was the elaborate reception and dance given Saturday afternoon by Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Caldwell. The hall was handsomely decorated, and the 13th Infantry furnished music. Punch was served by Mrs. S. G. Jones, Mrs. F. L. Munson and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad, and other assisting friends were Mrs. P. A. Wolf, Mrs. Thomas H. Slavens, Mrs. J. McP. Palmer, Mrs. P. E. Pierce, Mrs. R. E. Wood, Mrs. E. J. Williams, Mrs. E. L. Munson, Mrs. E. A. Sirmyer, Mrs. C. S. Lincoln and Mrs. Le R. Eltinge.

The grand ball, given in the post gymnasium Thursday evening, by the members of the Military Prison Guard, complimentary to Lieut. J. R. Jordan and Lieut. R. R. Wood, will long be remembered by the five hundred invited guests. The spacious hall was artistically decorated by Private Thomas. There were 250 couples in the grand march, and twenty-two numbers were danced. Supper was served at 11 o'clock. The committee of arrangements consisted of Sergt. Major Weikamp, Sergts. R. J. Phulps and Peter Maher, and the success was due to their hard work, and to every officer and enlisted man who donated for the ball. Sergeant Phulps presented Mrs. Thomas H. Slavens with a beautiful bouquet at the beginning of the grand march. The 13th Infantry band orchestra furnished the music.

The Army Y.M.C.A. basketball team defeated the Independence Missouri by the score of 60 to 12 in the post gymnasium Saturday night, the second game and victory. Joe Smith played a sensational game, making eighteen goals; Cartilage, captain of the Army team, played a most aggressive game. The Army Y.M.C.A. team: Cartilage, r.f.; Joe Smith, i.f.; J. L. Smith, e.; Norton, r.g.; Thomas, l.g.

Mrs. W. J. O. Loughlin is the guest of friends in St. Louis. Miss Edith Burbank will return to San Antonio before Easter; she has been spending the winter here, the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwin Compton. Mrs. William E. Welsh entertained sixteen guests at bridge Monday afternoon. A delicious course luncheon was served.

The prizes went to Mrs. Theo. Schultz, Mrs. T. Q. Russell, Jr., and Mrs. Rafferty. Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad were hosts at dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Balt-

zell, Miss Atkinson, Miss Sabin, Mrs. Sabin, of San Francisco. Capt. F. M. Savage and A. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. B. J. Mitchell gave a charming dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Stephenson, Capt. and Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. Charles Andrews and Major F. L. Winn. Mrs. Barton was among the guests at a very attractive progressive luncheon given by the Misses Catlin in the city Thursday.

The bowling teams of the city Y.M.C.A. and the Army Y.M.C.A. team bowled a game at the Army Y.M.C.A. Thursday night, the Army winning, 2,169 to 1,922.

Major Omar Bundy, I.G., has arrived from Omaha. Lieut. G. C. Sharon, 30th Inf., has left for the Presidio of Monterey. Capt. Lorraine T. Richardson, who left here last week, has reached Fort Bayard, N.M., and is now in the government hospital there. Mrs. Richardson will join him soon. Mrs. Adolph Lange, sr., has gone to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Milo C. Corey. Mrs. R. J. West and children have returned to Fort Crook, after an extended visit with Mrs. West's mother, Mrs. William Parmelee, in the city. Col. R. H. R. Loughborough and Major R. W. McClaughry were guests at the good roads meeting in the city Thursday, when the subject of building a rock road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley was under consideration.

Lieut. J. J. Loving, C.E., is in charge of a force of men putting the rifle range in condition. The land on the Salt Creek Valley Hill, in the danger zone, has been purchased by the Government, and now the highest power rifles may be used with safety. Graders are at work filling in for a street west of the college stables and riding hall, so that horses can be taken direct from the college barn to the main post road. The work on the front of the college is being rushed to completion and several stonemasons are working on the huge blocks of granite that will adorn the front.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Havens and Mrs. J. D. Robertson, mother of Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, have gone to Miami, Fla., to remain several months. Mrs. C. N. Murphy entertained with a tea Thursday afternoon in compliment to her sister, Mrs. Goodwin, of Detroit, Mich. Mrs. William Stephenson was hostess at a charming informal tea Thursday afternoon for thirty-five guests, to Mrs. Bradley, wife of Dr. Bradley, who has just arrived. Assistant were Mrs. C. S. Hamilton, Mrs. Charles Andrews and Miss Mildred Bispham. Mrs. N. F. McClure was hostess at an informal bridge party Friday afternoon for sixteen guests. The prizes were given to Mrs. E. J. Pike, Mrs. L. T. Hoss and Mrs. Hurd.

### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 26, 1910.

Among the popular younger members of the Service who will participate in the performance of "Professor Napoleon" for the benefit of charity are Miss Inez Wilson, the sister of Mrs. Walter Wood King, of the Marine Hospital Service, and Lieuts. Delos C. Enmons and William H. Anderson, 30th Inf., and James Burns, Field Art. Capt. E. G. Davis, U.S.A., retired, returned to the post for a few days last week, where he received a warm welcome. Lawrence Kennedy, the small son of Major and Mrs. James Kennedy, has arrived from Tennessee, where he has been for some time on account of ill health, and will soon sail with his parents for Honolulu. Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Koenig entertained Midshipman Price over Sunday. William C. Bessellievre, of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, is at the Stewart. His headquarters are at Baltimore. Miss Ethel Shorb left on Friday for the East and Europe, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. John A. Murtagh, and Miss Wilson, of Los Angeles, although Mrs. Murtagh will be with the party only as far as New York. Miss Shorb and Miss Wilson are going abroad for an indefinite stay and a number of friends were at the depot to wish them bon voyage. Mrs. Murtagh is the wife of Captain Murtagh, Med. Corps, Gen. A. P. Peake, of the North Dakota National Guard, who is a San Franciscan by birth, the son of a former rector of St. Luke's, has been here to place his sons in the military school at Burlingame, and was a guest in the Presidio on Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Paul W. Beck have returned from Los Angeles, where the former was the official representative of the Army during the aviation meet.

The revenue cutter Bar arrived Sunday from San Diego and went to anchorage at Sausalito. Captain Bertholf brought the vessel up to have it inspected at Mare Island, to see what repairs it will need before it starts on its cruise to Bering Sea this summer.

The officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, N.G. Cal., gave a handsome dinner complimentary to Col. C. L. Hewes on Monday night at the St. Francis. Dental Surg. S. David Boak is a recent acquisition to the social as well as official set at the General Hospital. Paymr. John F. Hatch, U.S.N., has gone to his new station at Cavite.

On the transport Logan, which cleared from Manilla Jan. 15, are 694 enlisted men of the 1st U.S. Cavalry, returning from service in the Philippines. A part of the regiment is to be stationed at the Presidio here upon its arrival on Feb. 15.

Thirty-nine officers from various stations in the islands are on the transport. Lieut. Edward A. Keyes, 6th Cav., who has been at Fort Riley taking examination for promotion, will return soon to the Presidio as the guest of his father-in-law, Major Forsyth. Lieutenant McCabe, whose wife was Miss Polly Forsyth, has joined his troop at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, leaving his wife and small daughter for a visit with her parents.

The tea given Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. E. A. Selfridge at her home in California street was one of the important social affairs of the week and attracted over 100 guests.

The complimented guests were Mrs. Russell Selfridge, who was Miss Grace Baldwin, and Mrs. Frederick Kellond, who was Miss Katherine Selfridge, and who is visiting here, on her way to the Philippines. The third guest in the trio is Mrs. George Neal, who was Miss Mattie Milton, and one of the briles of the season. With this attractive trio to assist the hostess in receiving the party was one of more than ordinary social interest.

Congressman Julius Kahn accompanied General Barry on an inspection tour of the Presidio recently, as a result of which he will use his every endeavor to obtain an appropriation of \$30,000 for the improvement of the roads here.

Another much needed improvement, to which he has committed himself, is the construction of a sea wall from Harbor View to Fort Point. This is much needed to prevent the present annual overflow which renders the lower stables almost untenable during the wet season.

Lieut. Col. George F. Cooke, 22d Inf., has located in the city pending his promotion to the grade of colonel. He states that it is his intention to apply for retirement upon gaining the eagle.

### TAMPA BAY NOTES.

Artillery District of Tampa Bay, Fort Dade, Fla.

Jan. 28, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. M. M. Mills entertained the ladies and officers of Forts De Soto and Dade at a bridge party Saturday evening. Dr. Hereford, of Fort Dade, won first prize, a copy of "The Lords of High Decision," by Nicholson, and Captain Clarke, of Fort Dade, second, a handsome green pottery candlestick. Delicious refreshments were served. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Mrs. H. L. Steele, Dr. and Miss Hereford and Lieutenants Moon and Bennett, from Fort Dade, and Lieutenants O'Neill, Thompson and McKie and Dr. Eber, of Fort De Soto.

Dr. William F. Mayes and his daughter, Miss Mayes, of St. Louis, Mo., who are spending the winter at St. Petersburg, came to Fort Dade on Sunday's excursion boat to visit Dr. and Miss Hereford. Mrs. Stokes and her daughter, Miss Stokes, were the weekend guests of Lieutenant Seybt. Capt. Homer B. Grant came to Fort Dade with the planter Schofield on Jan. 24 to conduct the annual tour of duty of the 162d Mine Company. Dr. and Miss Altree and Mrs. Caldwell, of Tampa, were guests of Dr. and Miss Hereford at luncheon on Wednesday of this week. Miss Hereford arrived at Fort Dade Friday, from Ferguson, Mo., with Dr. Hereford's little

son, Master Roberto, to visit her brother, Dr. Hereford. Miss Hereford was the guest on Thursday of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Windhorst, of Tampa.

Mrs. Steele, of Fort Dade, entertained at Fort Dade with a bowling party on Friday. The highest scores were made by Captain Clarke and Lieutenant Moon. The party then adjourned to Mrs. Steele's quarters for a Welsh rabbit.

Major and Mrs. Harris and their two children, Eugenie and Marguerite, who were stationed here last year, are spending their winter leave at Tarpon Springs, near St. Petersburg.

A party of the enlisted men and their ladies from Fort Dade attended church at Bradenton last Sunday evening, the trip being made by the launch Pleasanton. A very interesting ceremony occurred at this post last Wednesday, the occasion being the delivery of certificates of merit to Corp. Elza A. Hart and Pvt. William J. Kunze, 162d (Mine) Co., C.A.C. The battalion was paraded in full dress and the Adjutant read the certificates, which were signed by President Taft, and recited that Corporal Hart distinguished himself on Oct. 11, 1909, by voluntarily risking his life to save public property during a hurricane at Key West Barracks; and that Private Kunze distinguished himself in like manner. The ceremony was very impressive and everybody at the post was proud of the fact that the 162d Company and the Artillery Battalion at Fort Dade had the privilege of thus honoring two worthy soldiers.

The 11th Company, Fort Dade, Capt. Adna G. Clarke commanding, and the 39th Company, Fort De Soto, Capt. M. M. Mills commanding, will go into camp with two companies of Infantry from Fort McPherson, Ga., and two troops of Cavalry, from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., on Feb. 12 at Tampa, to assist in the entertainment of Tampa's guests at the Panama Canal celebration, to be held from Feb. 12 to 28. These troops will be in command of Lieut. Col. C. P. Terrell, 17th Inf.

Capt. and Mrs. Warner and Captain Barth, of the pilot station, took the following guests for a pleasant little trip on the pilot boat on the 24th: Dr. Hereford, Miss Hereford, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McKelvey, of Pennsylvania, and Miss Bartholomew, of New York.

The Tampa Tribune of Jan. 22 had the following complimentary notice of Mrs. Adna G. Clarke: "Prominent guests in the city yesterday were Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke and their daughter, little Miss Bonita, of Fort Dade. Mrs. Clarke is the author of 'Little Rimes of the Garrison,' a little volume of charming verses, vibrating with the real heart-throbs of Army life. This book has just been published and has already met with unexpected success. It will be remembered as having been reviewed in last Sunday's Tribune, in the 'Books of Bookmen' column. Mrs. Clarke writes under her own name, Birdie Baxter Clarke. Capt. and Mrs. Clarke and their three beautiful children have made many friends in Tampa since their transfer to the Tampa Bay district a few weeks ago."

### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 30, 1910.

To-morrow will witness the departure of the 19th Infantry for the islands, after three years spent at Bliss. Col. J. F. Huston is on leave awaiting retirement, and the regiment will be taken to San Francisco by Capt. Samuel Burkhardt, who has been commanding for the past few weeks. Nearly all of the officers' wives have already gone and will join the regiment on sailing. Capt. A. M. Wetherell, who, by the way was the only captain on duty with troops in this battalion (and he for only about three weeks), left last week, accompanied by Lieut. J. L. Dodge, from Seattle, where he was married on the 29th.

Capt. and Mrs. S. M. DeLoffre are giving a series of dinner parties for Miss Ailie Heard on Saturday evening, just prior to the dances at the Country Club. Major and Mrs. O'Connor are guests of relatives in the city.

Lieut. A. G. Gutensohn, who was to have remained behind with twenty men to garrison the post until the arrival of the 23d in April, will accompany the regiment, and Lieut. E. C. Desobry, who has an attack of the measles, will be detailed instead until April.

Col. Mrs. and Miss Frederick have left for Washington, where the Colonel is on the General Staff. Miss Doris had many warm friends, both in the post and city, who are glad to note that she has promised to return for a visit with Miss Ailie Heard next summer.

The Chamber of Commerce gave a smoker to the enlisted men on Monday evening which was very enjoyable, and one to the officers on Thursday, which was equally a success. Three hundred soldiers from the 19th Infantry enjoyed the hospitality of El Paso citizens at the Chamber of Commerce on the night of Jan. 24. The men arrived from the post in three large cars furnished by the street railway company. Major Hopper, of the Chamber of Commerce, made an address welcoming the men and assuring them of the high appreciation in which they are held by the people of El Paso. His remarks were greeted with vociferous cheers. A program of entertainment, under the direction of J. F. Dawson followed, with musical and athletic specialties. Prof. Oscar Biermann's regimental band rendered fine selections. About one hundred citizens greeted the guests.

It was noted last week that Representative W. R. Smith had introduced a bill in Congress to appropriate \$600,000 for Fort Bliss, which can be used to advantage, as there is no steam heat nor electricity in the post, and scant quarters for even one battalion.

Lieutenant Taylor celebrated his promotion to the 10th Infantry by a dinner at the Harvey House this week. Dr. Dougherty has reported to relieve Dr. Kennedy, who leaves soon for the islands. Colonel Huston will remain in the post until the arrival of the 23d, and with a few others will be the only remaining ones. Mrs. DeLoffre and her sister will spend the intervening time traveling in old Mexico, when Captain DeLoffre will join them for a time in March.

The usual spring winds have begun, and from now on it will be rather "breezy." A long farewell to Fort Bliss for the 19th, and may the 23d like it.

### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 31, 1910.

Col. and Mrs. Gardner entertained the Post Card Club last Friday night. Five hundred was played, the prizes being won by Captain Bundel and Mrs. George Brown. Mrs. N. W. Riley, who has been visiting relatives in Texarkana, Tex., for the past six weeks, returned last Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Ball entertained at dinner Thursday night in honor of Mrs. B. F. Ristine. Covers were laid for Col. and Mrs. Gardner, Capt. and Mrs. Dalton, Captain Bundel, Lieutenant Brown, Mrs. George Brown and Mrs. Ristine.

Mrs. R. J. West and children, who have been visiting Mrs. West's parents in Leavenworth since before Christmas, returned last Thursday. Captains Martin and Noyes, 4th Inf., were guests of Captain Warfield at luncheon at the Omaha Club Thursday. Lieutenants James and Churchill go to Fort Leavenworth next week to take their examinations. Lieutenant White is still there, but is expected back this week. Major and Mrs. Erwin entertained at luncheon at the Omaha Club Saturday with five guests. Capt. F. E. Buchan completes his tour as judge advocate of the department this week, but he will remain here on special duty for some time. Mrs. Buchan is still in California with her mother, Mrs. E. H. Conger. Mrs. Blackmore, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Bennett for the past two weeks, left Friday for Cincinnati, accompanied by Mr. M. L. Crimmins, who will be Mrs. Blackmore's guest for two weeks, and will also visit Army friends at Fort Thomas. Mrs. Morton, wife of General Morton, is at the Clarke Memorial Hospital, Omaha, where she will undergo an operation.

The bowling team of Co. K defeated that of Co. K on the gymnasium alleys last Tuesday night by a score of 2,191 to 1,850.

Capt. H. F. Dalton, who has been detailed to inspect the



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National Guard of Iowa, leaves next week for Des Moines, to be absent about a month. Major Omar Bundy, I.G., has been at Fort Riley and Leavenworth the past week completing his annual inspection. Mrs. C. W. McMillan has had Miss Amy Gilmore, of Omaha, as a house guest for the past few days.

Mrs. George D. Guyer entertained Wednesday afternoon with a five hundred party in honor of Mrs. Patten, Mrs. Ristine and Mrs. Blackmore, all guests at this post. Dainty refreshments were served, and the prizes were won by Mrs. Blackmore and Miss Colt. Other guests were Mesdames White, Crimmins, Simonds, Gohn, Bell, Noyes, Bennett, Gardner, McMillan, Brown and the Misses Hillman and Colt.

#### FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Jan. 31, 1910.

Miss Madeline Newman, of Detroit, has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Edwin Pendleton at the Castle. On Monday Mrs. Edwin Saunders, assisted by her mother, Mrs. Lane, gave a delightful bridge afternoon in her honor. The game was close and interesting, the refreshments delicious, and the prizes most attractive, as the honor guest, Miss Newman, was presented with a gorgeous bouquet of pink roses, with long satin streamers. Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Davis were rewarded with a piece of silver and a cup and saucer. Tuesday and Wednesday Miss Newman was entertained at a theater party at Shea's by the star, Mrs. Robert Davis, and Mrs. Howard Perry. Wednesday evening Mrs. Mitchell asked a number of friends from the city and post to meet Miss Newman.

Mrs. Pendleton was hostess on Thursday for a luncheon; her guests were Miss Newman, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Van Pool, of Fort Sheridan; Miss Adams, of Salt Lake City; Mrs. Davis, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Castle, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Breckenridge and Mrs. Vieler, of Buffalo. After luncheon bridge was played. At each table a pretty cut-glass bonbon dish was the prize. Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Saunders and Mrs. Davis carried off the honors, Miss Newman receiving the guest prize, a dainty hand-embroidered waist from the Philippine Islands. Mrs. Sheldon Vieler invited a number of her friends in the city to meet Miss Newman and Mrs. Pendleton at lunch on Friday. The last bridge party given for Miss Newman was at the pleasant quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Castle. Dainty handkerchiefs were the favors, which went to Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Saunders and Miss Adams. Miss Newman left for her home on Sunday night, promising to return in June.

Mr. Graham Lendley, of Detroit, spent Sunday at the Castle. Capt. Paul Galher, recently promoted from the 29th to the 13th Infantry, has been in the post for ten days, the guest of Capt. John N. Straat.

The hop which was to have taken place at Fort Niagara on Saturday evening was postponed. There was great sympathy expressed here and at Fort Niagara for Capt. and Mrs. Woodward over the death of their young daughter.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Jan. 29, 1910.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Myer, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. M. Churchill, left for Fort Clark on his annual inspection trip. At the annual election of officers of the Officers' Club Col. John L. Clem, Q.M. Dept., was elected president; Lieut. B. H. Cheever, 3d Cav., vice-president; Capt. T. B. Taylor, 3d Cav., secretary and treasurer.

As the Lenten season is approaching there has been no end of small affairs. Major and Mrs. Ripley entertained with a beautiful dinner for Mrs. Myer, Major and Mrs. Rivers, Miss Maurine Dyer and Major West. Capt. and Mrs. Reuben Smith entertained with a progressive dinner Friday in honor of Miss Monroe. Miss Louise Morgan entertained the Post Girls' Card Club. The prizes were won by Miss Mildred Greble and Miss Titcairn, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Hunter Harris entertained the Friday Bridge Club. Mrs. E. B. Chander gave a beautiful luncheon in honor of Mrs. H. L. Roberts, of Fort Wayne, Mich.

A number of officers' wives at the post have organized a Sewing Club, which meets every Thursday morning at the home of a member. Mrs. Charles A. Hedequin entertained the club this week. Paper chases have always been a popular amusement with the Army people, and these beautiful winter days make conditions ideal. Lieutenants Comly, Thorpe, Hollyday and Johnson were the hosts at a most exciting chase. Capt. A. M. Patch, retired, is visiting his old friends, Colonel Dorst and Colonel Crane. Capt. and Mrs. Clarence N. Jones are among recent arrivals. Major and Mrs. O. R. Noyes have gone to Kenwood, N.Y., where Mrs. Noyes will remain during the Major's stay in the Philippines.

Mrs. Meador gave an elaborate supper Friday in honor of her sister, Miss Cuylar. Forty couples were present. All attended the post hop later. Many from town and post were present. The season's festivities will close the evening of Feb. 7 with a party given under the auspices of the Army Relief Society. The patronesses of the affair are Mesdames Myer, Crane, Butler, Dorst, Clem, Greble, Lee, Badger, Dwight, Coleman, Florian, Kempman, Lockwood, Fraser, Moran, Biggs and Negley.

#### MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1910.

On the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 25, Co. C entertained the garrison at large with a very clever minstrel show. The last number on the program was a cakewalk, done in inimitable style. The same evening Mrs. Waller, of the harbor, gave a most attractive ice-boating party, to which the younger members of the post were invited. It was a perfect moonlight night, and after the sailing everyone gathered around a roaring fire, which was built in the middle of the bay, and enjoyed hot refreshments.

The weekly meeting of the P.R. Five Hundred Club was held at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Moorman. It being the close of a tournament, the prizes were awarded to Mrs. Burt and Mr. Bouton, first prizes; Mr. Moorman the consolation, and the booby, Mr. Patterson. Col. and Mrs. Paulding gave a handsome reception on Thursday evening. Those receiving with them were Miss Paulding and Mrs. Koehler. The color scheme was red and white. The regimental orchestra, playing softly in the spacious hall of the commanding officer's new quarters, added to the charm of the occasion. Frozen egg-nog was served in the library by Mrs. Gose and Mrs. Knox, while Mrs. Greenleaf and Mrs. Maxey, assisted by Mrs. Moorman and Miss Elizabeth Kent, served salad and coffee in the dining room.

On Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Knox entertained at

dinner in honor of Miss Elizabeth Kent, who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Miller. The other guests were the Misses Paulding, Lieutenants Davis, Bouton and Bluemel. After the dinner the party repaired to the post gymnasium to witness a hotly contested game of basketball between the Irish Athletic Club, of Watertown, and the regimental team. The doughboys won by a score of 14-11. Then followed the Friday evening hop, Capt. and Mrs. Gose receiving. Capt. and Mrs. Nelson gave a delightful dinner the same evening, their guests being Major and Mrs. Faison, Dr. and Mrs. Hill, Capt. and Mrs. Hay, Miss Bowers and Mrs. Cochran. Capt. and Mrs. Frissell also entertained Col. and Mrs. Paulding, Capt. and Mrs. Maxey and Capt. and Mrs. Thorne at a dinner. The following afternoon Mrs. Moorman gave a delightful bridge party. Mrs. Frissell won the prize.

Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Knox had a jolly Welsh rabbit party. The Reading Club met on Monday, Jan. 31, with Miss Bowers. A number of the post people took part in tableaux given for the benefit of the Sackets Harbor Orphan Club on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Hill gave a luncheon on Wednesday in honor of her guest, Miss Fleming.

#### FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 28, 1910.

Friday evening, Jan. 21, Lieut. and Mrs. Gerald O. Brant entertained the following guests at dinner and bridge: Major Augustus C. Macomb, 9th Cav.; Mrs. George M. Cushing, of New York city; Lieut. and Mrs. William McClave and Lieut. and Mrs. Emilie V. Cutrer. Saturday afternoon Mrs. Leslie B. McNair entertained with three tables of bridge the following guests: Mesdames Dyer, Taylor, Cushing, Lawson, Kelly, Füger, McCleave, Brant, Gilnor, Cutrer, Brooke and Wheeler. The prizes were won by Mrs. Füger, Mrs. Cutrer and Mrs. Taylor. Several other ladies came in for refreshments, among them Mrs. Lyon and Miss Keating, who is making a visit to her sister, Mrs. Wheeler, of the Artillery garrison.

The hop Saturday evening was well attended from all three garrisons and was preceded by several dinners, one at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Casper W. Cole, 9th Cav.; the guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett and Lieut. and Mrs. Camp, 9th Cav., the latter having just returned from a long leave spent in the South and East.

Sunday afternoon a number of the officers rode out forty miles in quest of coyotes. Their hunt was in vain, but their appetites immense when they returned. Lieut. and Mrs. Gerald C. Brant entertained at a buffet supper Sunday evening; the guests being Lieut. and Mrs. D. D. Tompkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Caspar Cole, Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Mrs. Cushing, Captain Craigie and Lieutenants Lykes and Winfree. Mrs. Charles M. Bunker entertained Monday afternoon at bridge. A prize was given for each table, and was won by Mrs. Taylor at her table. Mrs. Wheeler at hers and Mrs. Jordan at hers. The guests were Mrs. John Fair, Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Brant, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. McNair and Mrs. Cushing.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 29, 1910.

A most delightful hop was that given last Friday evening, when Capt. and Mrs. T. R. Parker and Capt. and Mrs. Bryan Conrad were the hosts for a semi-formal affair. The hop room was gay with the regimental colors and American Beauties. Mrs. Walter Scott and Mrs. Storm poured and a delicious supper was served in buffet fashion. Beside the officers and ladies of the garrison, all of whom were there, about a score of the younger couples from town enjoyed the event.

Private Strohach, artificer of Co. E, has recently invented an airship which, although not yet perfected, is said to be a practical one. He used at first a motor from a motor cycle, but found it not of sufficient power, and since then some of the officers have interested themselves in the matter and have sent away for a suitable motor. Private Strohach was given the privilege of assisting with the Paulhan airship while the aviators were here.

The Regimental Bridge Club met last Tuesday with Mrs. Stallman, when Mrs. Fauntley M. Miller and Mrs. John S. Upham won the prizes. Tea followed, when a number of the officers came in to enjoy a social hour. All of the officers and ladies of the post were guests of the Commercial Club at the aviation meet on Jan. 29 and 30, when the French aviator Paulhan made his ascension the first ever tried in the high altitude regions. Captain Bridges and Lieutenants Sampson and Green entertained a party of friends at a hop supper at their quarters on Friday evening following the hop, the party being chaperoned by Mrs. Willing Uline.

Lieut. and Mrs. Paul O. Potter have returned from a stay of some weeks on the coast. Capt. Charles H. Bridges is settled in the bachelor quarters. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lee are the guests of Lieut. Alvin Lee during the absence of Mrs. Lee in Wyoming. Mrs. Gustave A. Wieser, who has spent the past six months abroad, is expected home in February.

#### FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., Jan. 29, 1910.

Miss Harriet Harmon Deems entertained the small children of the garrison on Jan. 21 at three o'clock in honor of her fourth birthday. She was the recipient of many pretty and useful gifts. Numerous games were indulged in, after which dainty refreshments were served. Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Marley returned from a month's leave on Jan. 22, spent visiting relatives in Texas. On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. C. B. Thummel were hosts at a very pleasant dinner; their guests were Capt. and Mrs. C. Deems, Jr., and Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Roberts. Capt. and Mrs. D. L. Stone entertained at noon dinner on Sunday, in their usual charming style. Lieutenants Dodds, Greely, Teague and Bateman. A very jolly dinner was enjoyed by Miss Willyoung, Capt. and Mrs. D. L. Stone, Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Pratt and Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Roberts on Tuesday evening, the event being a housewarming to Major D. F. Duval, M.C. After dinner five hundred was played.

Mrs. J. P. Marley entertained Wednesday afternoon for the Five Hundred Club. Those playing were Mrs. Mrs. Hoagland, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Deems, Miss Bell, Mrs. Margretts, Mrs. Sawyer and Mrs. Ballard. At the close of the game Mrs. Margretts assisted Mrs. Marley at the tea table. The prize, a pair of silk stockings, was awarded to Mrs. Margretts. Lieut. and Mrs. N. E. Margretts were the hosts at supper on Wednesday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Marley, Mrs. Ballard, Lieutenants Greely, Teague and Bateman. Capt. and Mrs. C. Deems, Jr., entertained at dinner Thursday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. N. E. Margretts, Mrs. Ballard and Lieut. W. H. Dodds.

D. L. E. Willyoung, veterinarian, who has been threatened with appendicitis, is able to be out again. Chaplain and Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell, Lieut. W. H. Dodds and Mr. Joseph Andrews attended the Sherwood-Listerman concert at Lawton on Wednesday evening.

Considerable interest is displayed in polo. Nearly all of the officers took part, under the direction of Lieut. N. E. Margretts, who is a very enthusiastic instructor. Dr. H. W. Hopkins, of Warren, R.I., who has been the guest of his brother, Capt. F. E. Hopkins, for the past two months, for the purpose of recuperating after a very critical operation, left Thursday for his home. Capt. W. S. Guignard, 2d F.A., arrived Thursday and is being entertained by Major D. F. Duval, M.C. Mrs. D. L. Stone's father, Mr. Hoagland, of Omaha, Neb., is visiting at the post for a few days on his return from a hunting trip in Texas. Dr. Stallman, dental surgeon, left Friday for Fort Logan H. Roots.

Monday, the 31st, being the close of the hunting season, the hunters are redoubling their efforts. Among the most enthusiastic are Captain Deems and Dr. Roberts.

Mr. J. P. Quintette and Mr. Joseph Andrews entertained

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the Five Hundred Club at the Post Hall on Friday evening. The attendance was the largest of the season. Cards were followed by dancing and dainty refreshments. The orchestra of the 1st Field Artillery band furnished the music. The honors were won by Mrs. Margretts and Lieut. J. N. Greely. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Quintette, from Lawton; Chaplain and Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Stone, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. Deems, Lieut. and Mrs. Marley, Lieut. and Mrs. Thummel, Dr. and Mrs. Roberts, Dr. and Miss Willyoung, Major Duval, Captain Guignard, Lieutenant Dodds, Marley, Greely, Clement, Turner, Teague and Bateman.

Veterinarian William Van Alstyne, 7th Cav., recently appointed, reported to-day for temporary duty.

At very enthusiastic gathering of the officers of the 1st Field Artillery on Friday, at Lieut. W. H. Dodds' quarters, the 1st Field Artillery Polo Club was organized. Lieutenant Dodds was elected captain and Captain Deems secretary and treasurer. A committee on rules and regulations was also appointed, consisting of Lieutenants Margretts, Dodds and Thummel.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 30, 1910.  
Capt. and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler gave a very pretty five hundred party of eight tables on Tuesday. Honors were won by Major Paul C. Hutton, Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Henry. Lieut. and Mrs. Frederic H. Smith arrived Wednesday from Ohio and are the guests of Mrs. Smith's parents, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Cooper. Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead entertained Tuesday afternoon for the Ladies' Bridge Club. Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser won the honor. Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf entertained the officers of the "War Party" Tuesday evening. Major Samuel W. Miller, Col. J. Estcourt Sawyer and several of the cadet officers from St. Thomas College, St. Paul, were among the guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert I. Harris entertained Wednesday evening for the Five Hundred Club. Capt. George O. Cross and Mrs. George T. Everett winning the honors. Lieut. and Mrs. William E. Gillmore entertained Thursday evening for the "Evening Card Club."

Capt. and Mrs. John Henry Parker Saturday evening gave a dinner for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles L. Hodges, of St. Paul; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Silas A. Wolf, Major and Mrs. William B. Banister and Capt. and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler. Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser entertained Friday afternoon for the Sewing Club. Lieut. Thomas H. Lowe, 28th Inf., returned Monday from Washington, D.C., and Harrisburg, Pa. Lieut. and Mrs. Orville Norris Tyler, 4th Cav., who have spent the past five months abroad traveling in Italy, France and Russia, will return Tuesday to this garrison.

The different athletic organizations of this post held an indoor field meet Tuesday afternoon in the gymnasium.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gasser on Sunday evening had at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Jens Bugge and Capt. and Mrs. Dana T. Merrill. Major Paul C. Hutton gave a matinee party Saturday at the St. Paul Orpheum for the young people of the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry garrisons. The officers and ladies gave an informal hop Friday evening in the gymnasium. Miss O'Hara, of San Francisco, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. James J. O'Hara, left for Washington, D.C., to visit before returning to her home. Major and Mrs. Banister on Monday night, after the bridge tournament, had supper Capt. and Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr, Major Paul C. Hutton, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara and Lieut. Charles O. Burnett.

Lieut. R. H. Davis, Marine Corps, arrived in St. Paul yesterday from Philadelphia, and has taken charge of the Marine recruiting office, relieving Capt. F. M. Eslick, who left last evening for Washington, D.C.

#### FORT GREBLE.

Saunders, R.I., Jan. 28, 1910.

Major Edmund M. Blake, Coast Art., the post commander, and Mrs. Blake led the grand march at the ball of the non-commissioned staff of the 109th and 14th Companies at Fort Greble Jan. 28, and the Misses Blake, Capt. and Mrs. Powers, Chaplain Denning, Lieutenants Maynard, Geere and Enders were also participants in this formality.

There were about 125 couples in the grand march and guests were present from Boston, Providence, Taunton and many other places at a distance from the post. The General Arnold made a special trip from Newport in the early evening, to carry many of the guests, returning early this morning, and the Sea View road ran special cars over its line to accommodate guests from the west side of the bay.

The grand march was a spectacular affair, the men appearing in dress uniforms, which contrasted well with the costumes of the women. At midnight the women of the post served supper and dancing was continued until 4 a.m., at which time the guests were given a send-off as they left on their boats. The soldiers went to the wharf and cheered loudly, while the whistles of the steamers tried to drown them out.

The social festivities at this post are not many, because of its isolated position, but when the men arrange for an event they do not do it by halves, but give a time which is long remembered.

The floor director was Cosmo. Sergt. J. W. Hease, and the chairmen of the several committees were: Executive, Electrician Sergt. H. B. Lillie; arrangement, Electrician Sergt. J. T. Hines; reception, Sergt. Major J. A. Patterson.

#### SAN JUAN NOTES.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. 26, 1910.  
Mrs. Howze entertained at dinner recently for the retiring Commissioner of the Interior, Mr. E. H. Grahame, and Mrs. Grahame, who sailed on the last trip of the Coamo. The other guests were Judge and Mrs. McLeary, Treasurer and Mrs. Gromer and Dr. and Mrs. S. L. Grubbs.

The first series of the San Juan Baseball Association closed on Saturday last with the final game between the Army and the Marines, which was won by the Army. This team finished with a percentage of .866, the Marines and the Red D team being tied for second place, with a percentage of .333. The two latter have arranged to play off the tie on the 29th. The Army team has played nineteen games since Nov. 1, and of these has lost but two. Arrangements have been made for a series of three games between the Army and a picked team composed of Marine and Red D players, to be followed by a series of three games between the Army and a

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picked team composed of members of native teams that do not belong to the Baseball Association. The second series of the association games will be started some time during February.

The first golf tournament held on the new course was played on Jan. 15, the honors going to Attorney General Hoyt, with a final score of eighty-six. Lieutenant Colonel Howe and Major Morrow were tied for second place, with a score of eighty-seven, and in the play-off Lieutenant Colonel Howe won by a score of fifty-two against Major Morrow's fifty-three. Assistant Commissioner of the Interior Ince was fourth, with eighty-nine. Captains Decker, Wood and Field "also ran."

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Howe had dinner guests on Tuesday last Secretary and Mrs. George Cabot Ward, Paymr. and Mrs. F. R. Holt and Surg. and Mrs. Kennedy. Lieut. Nyles Joyce, U.S.N., has arrived and assumed his duties as inspector of this light-house district. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Howe, Surg. and Mrs. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Field, and Paymr. and Mrs. Felix R. Holt were dinner guests of Surg. and Mrs. F. E. Porter at the Naval Station on Thursday. Miss Charlotte Ogilvie returned on Wednesday last to Cayey, where she is visiting her sister, Mrs. Munroe McFarland.

The Danish cruiser Ingolf arrived on Friday last and will sail for Trinidad to-morrow.

Lieut. Sidney A. Merriam, of the Marine Corps, returned on the Philadelphia last week from his involuntary trip to New York. Mrs. Howe's semi-monthly reception on Tuesday was the occasion of a large gathering of Service people and civilian friends of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Howe.

The excursion season has opened and the indications point to a large patronage for the West Indian trip this year. Two parties of tourists—one English and one American—were here last week, and the German steamer Moltke, with 300 tourists from the States, arrived to-day.

**FORT WASHINGTON.**

Fort Washington, Md., Feb. 1, 1910.

Mr. Henry Davis, with two college friends, Mr. Creely and Mr. Selfridge, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are with Major and Mrs. Davis for a short vacation. Mrs. Waterhouse has joined Major Waterhouse on the post. Major and Mrs. Waterhouse will occupy the set of quarters next the commanding officer's, and Capt. and Mrs. Roberts will move into the set down the line recently vacated by Dr. and Mrs. Morris.

A number of dinners were given in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Morris, before they left for their new station. Major and Mrs. Davis and Capt. and Mrs. Roberts both gave dinners for Dr. and Mrs. Morris and Capt. and Mrs. Hicks. Another evening Dr. and Mrs. Morris dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Brown. And on Tuesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Spurgin entertained at dinner for Dr. and Mrs. Morris and Miss Margaret Connor. Miss Connor paid her sister, Mrs. Matson, and Captain Matson a short visit last week. She returned to Cornell on Friday. Among other visitors lately have been Mrs. Wheeler and her son, Mr. Wheeler, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Turtle, and Miss Emily Gayle, daughter of the late Col. E. E. Gayle, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham. Mrs. Hicks, of Cambridge, Md., has arrived to spend the winter with her son, Captain Hicks, and Mrs. Hicks.

A bridge luncheon club has been organized to meet every other Tuesday morning. The list of members includes Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Waterhouse, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Mat-

son, Mrs. Turtle, Mrs. Spurgin, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Cunningham.

**FORT ROBINSON.**

Fort Robinson, Neb., Jan. 26, 1910.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Johnson entertained the ladies of the post at a delightful card party. The prize-winners were Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Barnum, Mrs. Sherburne and Miss Collins. Monday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Van Natta gave a candy pull for the young people, which was a very jolly affair. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Latrobe entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Barnum, Miss Barnum, Chaplain and Miss Brennan, Miss Farman, Lieutenants Dairs and Edmunds, Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury gave a delightful dinner on Thursday evening. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Sayre, Lieut. and Mrs. Carson, Miss McCracken, Miss Kingsbury and Lieutenant Edmunds. Lieut. and Mrs. White entertained at dinner on Thursday for Miss Collins, Miss Barnum, Lieutenants Collins and Henry.

Major Daniel E. McCarthy made a short visit to the post this week as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury. Capt. and Mrs. Cowin gave a charming dinner for Major McCarthy on Friday evening, other guests being Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury, Capt. and Mrs. Barnum, Lieut. and Mrs. Carson and Miss Kingsbury. On Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Carson entertained at dinner in honor of Major McCarthy. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury, Capt. and Mrs. Cowin and Miss Farman.

Mrs. Mueller has returned after a month's visit in the East. Lieutenant Collins left on Monday for Denver, to be present at the Millar-Green wedding.

**FORT MISSOULA.**

Fort Missoula, Mont., Jan. 27, 1910.

Mrs. Thomason's tea last Friday was attended by Messes Shattuck, and Chamberlain, of the post, and Linney-Smith, of Missoula, Misses Robinson and Gagnon, of Missoula, and Major Shattuck and Lieutenants Caffery, Philoon and Chamberlain. Miss Gale prepared.

Lieut. Ira C. Brown, M.R.C., en route from leave to rejoin at Fort Lawton, visited Major and Mrs. Shattuck for a few days last week. Dr. Brown was stationed for several years at Fort Missoula with the 25th Infantry.

Cosmy, Sergeant Cobb and Miss Marie Kleebe, daughter of an old-time quartermaster's employee at this post, were married yesterday in Missoula.

The detachment of Co. K, 2d Inf., now garrisoning the post, was turned out with buckets, axes and a ladder in an escort wagon yesterday to fight a fire which destroyed a ranch house on the edge of the reservation. The building was destroyed, but through the efforts of the soldiers two barns and outhouses were saved.

**THE ARMY.**

**STATIONS OF THE ARMY.**

**DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.**

**PHILIPPINES DIVISION.**

Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., commanding.

Department of Luzon.—Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., Hqrs., Manila, P.I.

Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A.

Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

Departments in United States.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. T. H. Barry, U.S.A.

Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A., Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A.

Department of the East.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.

Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.

Department of the Lakes.—Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.

Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

**ENGINEERS.**

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.O.: E and H, Manila, P.I. arrived July 1, 1909; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Honolulu; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

**HOSPITAL CORPS.**

A, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.; D, Manila, P.I.

**SIGNAL CORPS.**

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; O, Valdes, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. Will proceed to Ft. Russell, Wyo., for station April 1, 1910. F and L, Manila; F, arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

**CAVALRY.**

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, sailed from Manila for U.S. Jan. 15, 1910, to be stationed as follows: Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C, D, K and M, Presidio S.F., Cal.; I and L, Boise, Bks., Idaho.

2d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops B, C, D, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I., arrived January, 1910; Troops A and E to sail for Manila Feb. 5, 1910.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops C, E, F, G, H, K and L, San Antonio, Tex.; Cos. A and D, Ft. Clark, Tex.; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Meade.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Island of Hawaii; E, F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops F and G, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

10th Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and entire regiment, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Manila, P.I., arrived May 2, 1909; A and K, Manila, P.I.

13th Cav.—Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 6, 1909.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I and K, Manila, P.I., arrived December, 1909; D, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to sail for Manila April 5, 1910; M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. To sail for Manila March 5, 1910; L, Boise Bks., Idaho. To sail March 5, 1910.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G, and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

**FIELD ARTILLERY.**

1st Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.: D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; A and B will sail for Manila June 5, 1910; Battery C will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1910.

2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., and D, E and F, Manila, P.I.; A, B, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; C, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

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One of the noteworthy facts regarding Ballardvale is that those who like it to-day like it to-morrow. Nature gives us Ballardvale pure and wholesome, possessing its own peculiar merit based on its remarkable properties of softness, lightness and freedom from injurious mineral constituents. We pass it on to you as Nature gives it to us.

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3d Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; A, B, C, Manilla, P.I.; A and B will sail for San Francisco, Cal., for station April 15, 1910; Battery C will sail for San Francisco, Cal., for station on Nov. 15, 1910; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Art. (Horse).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

**COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.**

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st Ft. Leveet, Me. 83d Ft. Revere, Mass.

3d Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 84th Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

4th Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 85th Ft. Casey, Wash.

4th Ft. DuPont, Del. 86th Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

5th Ft. Williams, Me. 87th Ft. Totten, N.Y.

6th Ft. Monroe, Va. 88th Ft. Mansfield, R.I.

7th Ft. Banks, Mass. 89th Ft. Williams, Me.

8th Ft. Preble, Me. 90th Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th\* Ft. Warren, Mass. 91st Jackson Bks., La.

10th\* Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 92d Ft. Flagler, Wash.

11th\* Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 93d Ft. Stevens, Ore.

12th\* Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 94th Ft. Flagler, Wash.

13th\* Ft. Monroe, Va. 95th\* Ft. Hancock, N.J.

14th\* Ft. Greble, R.I. 96th Ft. Warren, Mass.

15th\* Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 97th Ft. Adams, R.I.

16th\* Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 98th Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

17th\* Ft. Washington, Md. 99th Ft. Morgan, Ala.

18th\* Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 100th\* Ft. Terry, N.Y.

19th\* Ft. Caswell, N.C. 101st Ft. Totten, N.Y.

20th\* Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 102d Ft. Adams, R.I.

21st\* Ft. Howard, Md. 103d Ft. Howard, Md.

22d\* Ft. DuPont, Del. 104th\* Ft. Washington, Md.

23d\* Ft. McKinley, Me. 105th Ft. Honolulu, H.I.

24th\* Ft. Worden, Wash. 106th Ft. Worden, Wash.

25th\* Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 107th Ft. Preble, Me.

26th\* Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 108th Ft. Worden, Wash.

27th\* Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 109th Ft. Adams, R.I.

28th\* Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 110th Ft. Adams, R.I.

29th\* Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 111th Ft. Dade, Fla.

30th\* Ft. Worden, Wash. 112th Ft. Du Pont, Del.

31st\* Ft. Caswell, N.C. 113th Ft. Hancock, N.J.

32d\* Ft. Baker, Cal. 114th Ft. Monroe, Va.

33d\* Ft. Baker, Cal. 115th Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

34th\* Ft. Baker, Cal. 116th Ft. Scriven, Ga.

35th\* Ft. Baker, Cal. 117th Ft. Adams, R.I.

36th\* Ft. Baker, Cal. 118th Ft. Monroe, Va.

37th\* Ft. Baker, Cal. 119th Ft. Washington, Md.

38th\* Ft. Baker, Cal. 120th\* Ft. Strong, Mass.

39th\* Ft. Rodman, Mass. 121st Ft. Scriven, Ga.

40th\* Ft. Worden, Wash. 122d Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

41st\* Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 123d Ft. Casey, Wash.

42d\* Ft. Adams, R.I. 124th Ft. Andrews, Mass.

43d\* Ft. Adams, R.I. 125th Ft. Terry, N.Y.

44th\* Ft. Ward, Wash. 126th Ft. Worden, Wash.

45th\* Ft. Ward, Wash. 127th\* Ft. Fremont, S.O.

46th\* Ft. Strong, Mass. 128th Ft. McHenry, Md.

47th\* Ft. Hunt, Va. 129th\* Ft. Adams, R.I.

48th\* Ft. Hancock, N.J. 130th\* Ft. McKinley, Me.

49th\* Ft. Williams, Me. 131st\* Ft. Scriven, Ga.

50th\* Ft. Manila, P.I. 132d\* Ft. Totten, N.Y.

April 22, 1909. 133d\* Ft. Adams, P.I. Arrived 134th\* Ft. Manila, P.I. Arrived Aug. 31, 1909.

147th\* Presidio, S.F., Cal. 148th\* Ft. Baker, Cal.

149th\* Ft. Casey, Wash. 150th\* Ft. Ward, Wash.

151st\* Ft. Revere, Wash. 152d\* Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

152d\* Ft. Worden, Wash. 153d\* Ft. Andrews, Mass.

153d\* Ft. Andrews, Mass. 154th\* Ft. McKinley, Me.

154th\* Ft. Worden, Wash. 155th\* Ft. Williams, Me.

155th\* Ft. Constitution, N.H. 156th\* Ft. Scriven, Ga.

</div

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18th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Whipple Bks., Ariz.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment to sail from S.F. for Manila Feb. 5, 1910.

20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I., arrived July 1, 1909; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T., arrived Honolulu, June, 1907.

21st Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 5, 1909.

22d Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. K and L, Ft. Liscom, Alaska; Cos. H and I, Ft. Davis Alaska; Cos. B and E, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; Hqrs. arrived in Alaska June 27, 1908. Will proceed in June, 1910, to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for station.

23d Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. To sail for U.S. March 15, 1910, and take station at Ft. Bliss and McIntosh, Tex., and Ft. Clark, Texas.

24th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

25th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.

26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn.

29th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; K and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, D, E, F, G and H, San Juan, P.R.; B and C, Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

## THE NAVY.

### VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Feb. 1. Later changes will be found on another page.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

##### First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Albert W. Grant. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Comdr. William S. Sims. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

##### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Samuel P. Comly, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Comly.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

##### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph T. Rodgers, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

## Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.  
Send mail for vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. James H. Gleeson. Sailed Jan. 30 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

##### Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. George F. Cooper. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. William R. Shoemaker. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
POTOMAC (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. George Pickrell. Sailed Jan. 30 from the navy yard, New York, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

##### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

Rear Admiral Sebree has been directed to shift his flag from the Tennessee to the California. The Tennessee and Washington will then be detached from the fleet and proceed in company to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., for repairs. The remaining vessels of the fleet will remain at Honolulu until Feb. 8, when they will proceed to San Francisco. It is the intention to place the West Virginia, and Maryland in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for alterations to their machinery.

##### First Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, Commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebree.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. Arrived Jan. 31 at Honolulu, Hawaii.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Henry T. Mayo. Arrived Jan. 31 at Honolulu, Hawaii. Will sail for San Francisco Feb. 8, and is due there Feb. 15.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. Arrived Jan. 31 at Honolulu, Hawaii. Will sail for San Francisco Feb. 8, and is due there Feb. 15.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. Arrived Jan. 31 at Honolulu, Hawaii.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. Arrived Jan. 31 at Honolulu, Hawaii. Will sail for San Francisco Feb. 8, and is due there Feb. 15.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Valentine S. Nelson. Arrived Jan. 31 at Honolulu, Hawaii. Will sail for San Francisco Feb. 8, and is due there Feb. 15.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. Arrived Jan. 31 at Honolulu, Hawaii. Will sail for San Francisco Feb. 8, and is due there Feb. 15.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. Arrived Jan. 31 at Honolulu, Hawaii. Will sail for San Francisco Feb. 8, and is due there Feb. 15.

##### Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. Arrived Jan. 31 at Honolulu, Hawaii.

##### ASIAHIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

##### First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived Jan. 27 at Manila, P.I.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. The Cleveland will be brought home in the spring to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.

##### Second Division.

ARAYAT, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt. H. Signor. Cruising in the waters off the Southern Philippines.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Emory F. Clement. At Hong Kong, China.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At Manila, P.I. The Chattanooga will be brought home in the spring to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Butler. At Shanghai, China.

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George M. Brown. At Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy L. Lowman. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign William C. I. Stiles. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Edward Lloyd, Jr. At Hong Kong, China.

##### In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

##### Tugs.

PISCATAQUA, Btsn. William Fremen. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Thomas M. McKenna. At Cavite, P.I.

**VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED**

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Hendricks, master. Arrived Jan. 31 at Manila, P.I. Ad-

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dress mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whittom, master. Sailed Jan. 26 from Panama for Coronel, Chile. The Arethusa is en route to the Atlantic Coast via the Straits of Magellan. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed Jan. 14 from Gibraltar for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Is in reserve.

CHOOTCHA (tug). Chief Btsn. James Dowling. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DAVIS (torpedo boat). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. Arrived Jan. 28 at Honolulu. The Denver is en route to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. Arrived Jan. 28 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Dubuque has been ordered to Pensacola, Fla., to arrive on Feb. 6, for the Mardi Gras celebration. Upon the completion of this duty the vessel will proceed to Tampa, Fla., to arrive on Feb. 27, to resume duty in West Indian waters.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Fritz L. Sandoz. At Bocas del Toro, Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Lieut. Comdr. Harlan P. Perrill ordered to command.

FARRAGUT (torpedo boat). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogewerff. Arrived Jan. 28 at Honolulu. The Galveston is en route to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to be placed out of commission. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Lambert Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HARTFORD (wooden cruiser), 9 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

HERCULUS (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At Manzanillo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Is in reserve.

IROQUOIS (tug). At the naval station, Honolulu. The Iroquois has been ordered to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Merriweather, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LEONIDAS (collier). Joseph T. Rogers, master. Arrived Jan. 29 at Port Limon, Costa Rica. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. Arrived Jan. 31 at Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank K. Hill. Sailed Jan. 28 from Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone, for Mobile, Ala. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Marieetta has been ordered to Mobile, Ala., to arrive on Feb. 5, for the Mardi Gras celebration. Upon the completion of this duty the vessel will proceed to Tampa, Fla., to arrive on Feb. 11, for the Panama Canal celebration. The vessel will remain at Tampa until Feb. 27, when she will proceed

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to Portsmouth, N.H., touching at Hampton Roads en route. MARS (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 14 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MILWAUKEE, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quimby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Joseph Strauss. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Arrived Jan. 26 at Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roger Welles. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Upon the completion of certain repairs on the New Orleans, the vessel will proceed to the Asiatic Station.  
NEW YORK, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Spencer S. Wood. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. In reserve.  
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The remains of the late Ambassador from Brazil to the United States, Señor Joaquim Nabuco, will be embarked on board the Mayflower at the navy yard, Washington, on Monday, Feb. 14, 1910, and the vessel will then proceed to Hampton Roads, where the remains will be transferred to the North Carolina. The latter vessel will then proceed to Rio de Janeiro, where she should arrive about March 7, 1910. The North Caro-

lina will remain in southern waters until the arrival of the other vessels that are to visit Argentine waters in May. OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Capt. Harry M. Dombough, retired. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Is in reserve.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. Sailed Jan. 26 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Paducah has been ordered to proceed to New Orleans, La., to arrive on Feb. 6, for the Mardi Gras celebration. Upon the completion of this duty, about Feb. 13, the vessel will resume duty in West Indian waters.

PEORIA, Btsn. Harold S. Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POMPEY (collier). James Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PATAPSCO (tug). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

RAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, San Francisco, Cal.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Ensign Nelson H. Goss. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, G., Lieut. Allen Buchanan. At Constantinople Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived Jan. 25 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. Arrived Jan. 26 at Port Limon, Costa Rica. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Cpt. Harry M. Dombough (retired). Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Chief Btsn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Btsn. Peter Emery. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WINSLOW (torpedoboot). Lieut. Frank Borsbach. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WOLVERINE, G., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

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YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Victor Blane. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander. DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. Sailed Jan. 30 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day, Commander. SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat) Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. Arrived Jan. 30 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

RED (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Dodridge. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

### Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander. GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat) Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenbauer. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Julius C. Townsend. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STINGRAY (submarine). Lieut. Owen Hill. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TARPON (submarine). Lieut. Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CASLTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

NINA (tender). Chief Btsn. John S. Croghan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

### PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander. Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Upon the completion of certain repairs on the Iris at the navy yard, Mare Isl-

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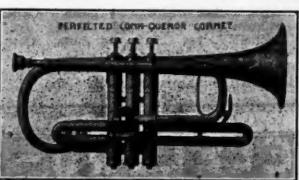


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**First Torpedo Division.**

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church.  
At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrick. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**Second Torpedo Division.**

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

PERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon.  
At San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Ensign Earl R. Shipp.  
At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Ensign William T. Lightle. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**Third Torpedo Division.**

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrik, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Charles S. Kerrik.  
At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Sylvester H. Lawton, jr. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Ross S. Culp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**First Submarine Division.**

Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

GRAMPUS (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd.  
At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.**

Lieut. Herbert H. Michael, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Herbert H. Michael.  
At Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend.  
At Cavite, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Albert G. Read. At Cavite, P.I.

CHAUNOEY (destroyer). Ensign Laurance N. McNair. At Cavite, P.I.

**First Submarine Division.**

PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign Kenneth Whiting. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SHARK (submarine). Ensign Theodore G. Elliston. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**REESEVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.**

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

**Reserve Torpedo Divisions.**

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

Destroyers: Worden and Macdonough. Torpedoboats: Bailey, Barnicle, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Dupont, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Rodgers, Shubrick, Stringham, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes.

**Reserve Submarine Divisions.**

Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, Commander.

Submarines: Cuttlefish, Octopus, Plunger, Tarantula and Viper.

The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla.

**Fish Commission Steamers.**

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. En route to San Francisco, Cal., from the Asiatic Station.

FISH HAWK. Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass.

**Key to Abbreviations.**

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); O.C. (converted cruiser).

**Receiving and Station Ships.**

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ANNAPOULIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired.  
At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CONSTITUTION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Belina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constitution.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANGOVER (receiving ship). Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Capt. Charles E. Fox. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN (station ship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in

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care of P.M., N.Y. city. Capt. Edward E. Wright ordered to command.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Capt. John B. Milton. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi O. Bertollette. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

SEVERN (station ship). Comdr. John Hood. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisset. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, San Francisco, Cal.

TEXAS (receiving ship). Comdr. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. James M. Helm. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

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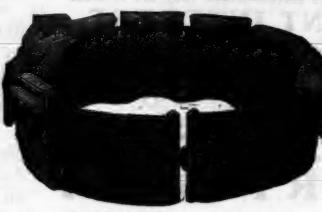
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